MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 OCTOBER 1981

Autonomy Talks; Egyptian-Israeli Relations

Jerusalem radio and AFP reported agreement between Israel and Egypt on plans to hold ministerial talks in Egypt at the beginning of November to discuss ways of establishing an autonomy administrative council -- a self-governing authority for the West Bank and Gaza. In a statement made after meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, that was carried by Jerusalem radio, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin spoke of their agreement that the upcoming talks should concentrate on the "election, formation, establishment and inauguration" of the administrative council. Once that body is functioning, Begin said, the withdrawal of the Israeli Military Government and part of the Israeli security forces can take place. He also noted that a seven-point tourism agreement had been concluded. In another statement broadcast by the radio Begin affirmed that both sides have agreed that an effort must be made to complete the autonomy talks by the end of the year. MENA reported 'Ali as saying after the meeting that there is no deadline for concluding the negotiations but that the parties will try to implement the Palestinian provisions of the Camp David agreement.

Egypt

Arrests -- Citing AL-AHRAM, AFP reported that the authorities arrested another 30 Muslim extremists. Earlier, AFP said the Egyptian authorities estimated that they had arrested 75 percent of the militants of the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation, (Takfir).

Labor Party Support for Mubarak -- According to MENA, the opposition Socialist Labor Party issued a statement expressing satisfaction with President Husni Mubarak's declared intention to use martial law within strict limits, with his call for a "puritanical" society and equal opportunities, and with his concern for social problems like housing. The statement also praised Mubarak's announced suspension of propaganda campaigns against other Arab states and his declaration that Egypt will not start an attack against any Arab country.

Libya

Comment on Egypt -- Commenting on AL-WATAN's report that President Mubarak has established a consultative council comprising three former prime ministers, JANA praised one of the three -- 'Abd al-'Aziz Hijazi -- as an opponent of late President Anwar as-Sadat's "open door" policy. Another JANA report said Libya confidently expects Egypt to return to the "vanguard of the Arab struggle" and accused the Israelis of attempting to discredit the new Egyptian leadership.

Oman on Libyan Support for Terrorism -- Citing sources in Aden, Muscat radio reported that Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has paid the PDRY $50 million to train international terrorists.

Syria

Al-Asad in Bulgaria -- According to BTA, President Hafiz al-Asad held talks in Sofia with Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Todor Zhivkov.

Warning on Lebanon -- SANA reported a TISHRIN commentary that warned against "any irresponsible behavior and any suspicious activity from any source" in Lebanon. TISHRIN added that Syria would like to remind everyone of its ability to take "effective deterrent action," especially since the current situation in Lebanon is "too tough and dangerous to tolerate any childish games or ignorant chaos."

YAR

TASS reported that President Coi 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih held talks in Moscow with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Citing Moscow diplomatic sources, KUNA reported that the YAR leader would discuss Soviet military, economic and scientific aid to his country.

Iran

Musavi Prime Ministerial Nomination -- PARS reported that on 27 October President 'Ali Khamene'i, in a letter to the Majlis, named Foreign Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi as his choice to fill the post of prime minister.

Security Situation -- Tehran radio broadcast a revolution guards statement saying that over the past week 52 Mojahedin and other antigovernment group members have been arrested in Tabriz, Rasht, Mashhad, Ilam, Gorgan and other towns.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by INA reported that Iraqi naval units attacked and sunk two Iranian naval vessels on 25 October in the northern part of the Gulf. The communique also reported two Iranian Phantom fighter aircraft shot down by Iraqi Air Force planes on 26 October to the west of Bandar-e Shahpur. An Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio said an Iraqi missile-launching ship had been sunk by Iranian forces 5 km east of the Al-Bakr oil jetty. It also reported the downing of an Iraqi helicopter over the Al-Ummayyah jetty and an enemy MiG over Abadan. A radio report said that another MiG was damaged and forced to crash inside Iraqi territory.

Pakistan-Afghanistan

Karachi radio reported that Afghan aircraft violated Pakistani airspace during the morning of 26 October in the course of strafing and bombing a position inside Afghanistan. Rockets and bombs injured two people on the Pakistani side, the radio said. Meanwhile, Kabul radio reported that a DRA military official denied earlier Pakistani claims that Afghan jets violated Pakistani airspace early in October and alleged instead that Pakistani aircraft overflew Afghanistan in May and October.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 207 *27 October 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Fourteen Countries Agree To Attend Arab Summit [EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY] A 1
Egypt Reportedly To Attend [KUNA] A 1
Kuwaiti Paper on Summit [KUNA] A 1
Klibi Urges Restraint [SPA] A 2
Saudi Minister Opens Gulf Labor Conference [Riyadh Television] A 2
Islamic League Leader on Cypriot Muslims [SPA] A 2
Fatah Leader Begins Visit to Soviet Union 27 Oct [VOP] A 3
Extraordinary Fatah Session Eulogizes 'Marytr' [VOP] A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Minister Calls USSR Talks 'Frank, Fruitful' C 1
On USSR's PLO Recognition C 1
AS-SIYASAH Praises Egypt's Husni Mubarak C 1
Briefs: Kuwait-USSR Protocol C 2

OMAN

Muscat Reports Libya Finances PDRY Training C 2
Briefs: Oil Exploration Agreement C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Fahd Meets Two Presidents at Cancun C 3
Meets With Mitterrand C 3
Meets With Reagan C 3

PDRY

Leader Exchanges Greetings With Soviet Leaders C 3
Chairman Receives Libyan Official in Aden C 4
PFLO Says Qabus Will Share As-Sadat's Fate C 5
Chairman To Visit Kuwait at Amir's Invitation C 5

EGYPT

President Mubarak Interviewed by Mexican TV D 1
FRG Will Not Participate in Sinai Force D 5
Ministerial Autonomy Talks To Begin Next Month D 5
'Ali, Sharon Statements on Autonomy Reported D 5
'Ali Says Normalization Process Proceeding Well D 6
Sudanese Minister Leaves for Cairo 26 Oct D 7
Sudanese Minister Makes Cairo Arrival Statement D 7
Radio on Arrival D 8
AL-AHRAR: U.S. Working for Arab-Egyptian Amity [19 Oct] D 8
'Senior Official' Said To Reject Arab League [AFP] D 8
Minister Denies Nuclear Program Facing Problems D 9
AFP Says 30 Muslim Extremists Arrested D 9

Military Judiciary Ends As-Sadat Case Inquiry D 9
AFP: 75 Percent of Islamic Militants Arrested D 10
AL-AHRAM: Mubarak on Details of As-Sadat Plot D 11
Newspapers Add Details D 15
MAY Provides Details [25 Oct] D 19
Investigations Resumed of Sectarian Detainees D 20

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communique No 499 E 1

JORDAN

INA Reports on Iraqi-Jordanian Agreements [26 Oct] F 1
Ramadan Press Conference F 1
Ramadan Departs [INA 26 Oct] F 3
King Husayn Leaves for UK, U.S. Official Visit F 3

LEBANON

AS-SIYASAH Interviews Premier al-Wazzan [KUNA 25 Oct] G 1
Al-Wazzan Denounces Sinn al-Fil Explosion G 1

SYRIA

TISHRIN Warns Against 'Irresponsible Behavior' H 1
Damascus Broadcast: No Coalition With Mubarak H 1
Radio Attacks Eytan's Statement on Golan H 2

ISRAEL

MA'ARIV Interviews Chief of Staff Eytan [23 Oct] I 1
Yitzhaq Shamir on Autonomy, Palestinian State I 4
'AL HAMISHMAR Interview with Egypt's Ghali [25 Oct] I 5
DAVAR Commentary on Autonomy, Sinai Withdrawal [23 Oct] I 7
Begin Discusses His Talk with Egypt's 'Ali I 9
Radio on Agreements Reached Between 'Ali, Sharon I 10
DAVAR: Mubarak Discounts Prince Fahd Peace Plan [26 Oct] I 11
Commentator Assails New Civilian Chief [HA'ARETZ 23 Oct] I 12
Milson To Assume New Post in West Bank 1 Nov [DAVAR 26 Oct] I 13
Further Details on 25 Oct Cabinet Session I 14
Jerusalem Arabic on Senate AWACS Vote, Ambassador I 14

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Reportedly Seeks Dialogue With U.S. Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Messages to Heads of State Q 1
French President Q 1
Mauritanian Leader Q 2
JANA Cites Report on Mubarak Council Member Q 2

MOROCCO

King Protests Use of Soviet Missiles in Sahara Q 2
OAU Secretary General Arrives for Consultations Q 3

SUDAN

Workers Federation Withdraws From Arab Group Q 3
Regional Official Explains Election Plans Q 3

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharans Down Moroccan Aircraft at Guelta Zemmour Q 4
Ministers Denies Missile Use Q 4
Communique Details Battle With Moroccans Q 5
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 24 Oct]

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

Djibouti Releases Six Political Prisoners R 1

ETHIOPIA

Soviet Economic Delegation Arrives 25 October R 1

SOMALIA

President, Romanian Official Discuss Ties R 1

WEST AFRICA

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Improves, Receives Visitors [AFP] T 1

NIGER

Minister Criticizes South African, Israel [AFP] T 1

NIGERIA

President Shagari Makes Statement in Barbados [CANA] T 1
Further Report T 2
Return to Lagos T 3
Paper Dissatisfied With Cancun Summit Outcome T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Nujoma: SWAPO Ready to Sign Namibia Cease-Fire [AFP] U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa Agrees To Return MiG to Mozambique U 1

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Asks Muzorewa Not To Engage in Subversion U 1

FOURTEEN COUNTRIES AGREE TO ATTEND ARAB SUMMIT

GF261851 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1718 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Tunis, 26 Oct (ENA) -- EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY has learned from well-informed sources at Arab League headquarters in Tunis that 14 Arab countries have agreed to attend the Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Fes, Morocco, on 25 November 1981. These countries are the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qater, the Sultanate of Oman, Bahrain, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Somalia and Sudan.

Egypt Reportedly to Attend

LD241616 Kuwait KUNA in English 1509 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Doha, 24 Oct (KUNA) -- Egypt would attend the forthcoming Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Fes, Morocco next month, the Qatari Al-'ARAB newspaper reported Saturday.

According to political sources in Cairo and Casablanca, a high ranking Moroccan diplomat would arrive in Cairo 'within few hours' carrying a message from Moroccan King Hassan II to Egyptian President Husni Mubrak containing the results of Arab contacts on the next summit and the Saudi peace plan in addition to an invitation for Mubarak to attend the summit conference in the wake of the new developments after the assassination of late President as-Sadat.

The Saudi peace initiative will be the centre of talks between the Moroccan diplomat and Mubarak, the newspaper said, adding [that] the diplomat is carrying with him American and European assurance that the Saudi plan is suitable to the present situation that it has specified the legitimate rights of each party.

The newspaper disclosed that it had contacted a senior official in [the] Egyptian presidency office who did not neither deny nor [as received] confirm the report but said, "Let's wait a bit."

Kuwaiti Paper on Summit

LD240952 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0711 GMT 24 Oct 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Oct (KUNA) -- Commenting on the Arab summit conference to be held in Fes, Morocco, AR-RA'Y AL-AMM said that the United States was trying to obstruct the convening of this summit by adopting several hellish methods.

It pointed out that following the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Washington fixed the date for holding joint military exercises with Egypt and Sudan on Egyptian territory. This time was chosen to push the situation between Sudan and Libya to the brink of war -- a matter casting heavy shadows on the summit attendance of those two countries.

In an ambiguous manner, the situation in the Western Sahara became explosive and relations between Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria and Libya once again became very tense. The paper expressed its belief that U.S. fingers were not far from this explosion and its dangers, particularly since Morocco is the host country for this Arab summit and should be at peace with all of countries that will attend. It said that the United States has no interest in the convening of an Arab summit conference which will inevitably result in resolutions condemning U.S. policy and rejecting U.S. practices in the region.

Klibi Urges Restraint

LD251432 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Jidda 25 Oct (SPA) -- Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League, has called on both Morocco and Mauritania to exercise self-control and not to escalate the tense differences between them in view of the Arab nation's delicate circumstances.

Klibi, in a statement to 'UKAZ that was published today, stressed that "the Arab League will be exerting intensified efforts in the coming days to solve the dispute or to freeze it until it is debated within the framework of the upcoming Arab summit in Fes, in the sister Kingdom of Morocco. Klibi rejected the need for him to visit Morocco and Mauritania to settle the dispute between them, a visit similar to the one he made to Libya, which resulted in Libya canceling its request for an emergency session of the Arab League Council.

SAUDI MINISTER OPENS GULF LABOR CONFERENCE

GF242011 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Shaykh Ibrahim ibn 'Abdallah al-'Anqari, Saudi labor and social affairs minister, opened the fourth session of the Arab Gulf labor experts meeting at King Faysal Conference Hall in Riyadh today. Delegations from Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, the UAE and Saudi Arabia are attending the conference.

ISLAMIC LEAGUE LEADER ON CYPRIOT MUSLIMS

LD250012 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1333 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Mecca, 24 Oct (SPA) -- Shaykh Muhammad Ali al-Harakan, general secretary of the Islamic World League, has made it clear that the Cypriot case is echoing as a just one in the halls of the United Nations.

His eminence says: However, with deep regret, I have heard a misrepresentation of the conditions of Cypriot Muslims and that their situation is similar to the Palestinian problem. The Islamic World League stresses that the case of the Muslims in Cyprus stems from the will of the Cypriot Turkish people who, with determination, are struggling to maintain their freedom, Islamic heritage and their legitimate rights to their land, and that the talks going on between the two sides and the two communities is the ideal way to settle the problem of political equality between the two communities within an independent federated and a nonaligned Cypriot republic.

Shaykh al-Harakan adds that the League's Constituent Council has appealed for an early solution to be found for the dispute in Cyprus through means satisfactory to both sides and to allow them the scope to live side by side in peace and security and for a final solution for the dispute to be (?achieved).

The general secretary of the Islamic World League says that any statements now siding with one of the two sides and drawing a similarity between the position of the Cypriot Muslims with those under Zionism are lies about the Muslims in Cyprus, and, moreover, a hinderance to the efforts exerted for peace on this island. His eminence appeals to the world to [words indistinct] the stance which would maintain for this island its freedom and independence without harming the rights of either of the two peoples who have lived together in peace until cunning communism and the rancorous crusaders intervened with their invasion of this region and ignited conflict in this Islamic land. His eminence says that Islam spares blood, and that Islam is known not to have destroyed a house in which the name of God is mentioned and that the Islamic World League appeals to the Greek Government to help to solve this problem peacefully.

FATAH LEADER BEGINS VISIT TO SOVIET UNION 27 OCT

NC270827 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, today begins a visit to the Soviet Union during which he will hold talks with Soviet officials on the implementation of what was agreed upon during Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] recent visit to Moscow. Brother Abu Iyad left yesterday at the head of a Palestinian political and military delegation.

EXTRAORDINARY FATAH SESSION EULOGIZES 'MARTYR'

NC270836 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Revolutionary Council of the Fatah movement held an extraordinary session yesterday in the presence of Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The first part of the session was devoted to eulogizing the martyr Commander Majid Abu Sharar, member of the Fatah Central Committee, who had served as secretary of the Revolutionary Council for 10 years.

The council's secretary, Brother Sakhr, began the session by calling on the members to stand up for a moment of silence in honor of the martyr commander. He then delivered a speech in which he affirmed the pledge to continue the path followed by martyr Majid, whose tenets represent the basic pillars of the revolution.

Brother Abu Nizar [Sakhr] said that the decision to assassinate the Fatah leadership is no longer just an Israeli decision but has become a U.S. decision, because Fatah and the Palestinian revolution under its leadership constitute a formidable obstacle in the face of U.S. and Israeli ambitions. He denounced the complete collusion between the murderers of martyr Majid and the Italian police and affirmed that this clearly refers to the fingers of the Central Intelligence which are stained by the blood of the martyr commander.

Addressing the martyr commander, Brother Abu Nizar said: Oh Majid, you were a man in a revolution and a revolution in a man.

In his eulogy of martyr Commander Majid Abu Sharar on behalf of the Fatah Central Committee, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar said: Majid was a bright star in every sense of the word -- in loyalty, selflessness and sacrifice -- but we lost him in this ugly crime. I swear by his pure blood that his blood will not be wasted. He added: Our consolation is that before his martyrdom and before this cavalier dismounted, Majid saw the end of one symbol of treason falling under the feet of the Egyptian people.

Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that the crime of the assassination of martyr Commander Majid Abu Sharar was perpetrated at the decision of Begin and his masters in the U.S. White House. He said: The Palestinian path is the path of martyrdom, and to be faithful to our martyr Majid and to all martyrs we must continue on the path with firm and strong steps that defy all oppression, plots and the imperialists. Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We renew the pledge before this continuing heroism to continue our movement and our revolution until victory and until we fly the banner of revolution over Jerusalem.

After delivering his speech, Brother Abu 'Ammar presented a detailed report on his visits to the PRC, DPRK, Japan, Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], the secretary of the Fatah Central Committee, presented a report on the works of the current UN General Assembly session and his visits to Cuba and Mexico. He then reviewed all aspects of the political situation. A general discussion of the political situation then took place.

KUWAIT

MINISTER CALLS USSR TALKS 'FRANK, FRUITFUL'

LD261418 Kuwait KUNA in English 1145 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Oct (KUNA) -- The Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, arrived Monday in the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan for talks with its officials and the mufti of Central Asia, Shaykh (Diauddin Baba Khanov), on cultural and Islamic relations between the Islamic community there and Kuwait.

The minister, currently on a ten-day official visit, had visited Leningrad and various Soviet cities to acquaint himself with aspects of Soviet cultural developments.

The minister told KUNA that his talks with Soviet officials were extremely frank and fruitful and had covered current world problems and the Middle East. He added that the Soviet side had expressed preparedness to help find peaceful solutions for these problems.

Husayn said viewpoints on subjects discussed were almost identical and added "on our part, we shall try to develop relations for the interests of the Kuwaiti and Soviet peoples and the Arab nation."

On USSR's PLO Recognition

LD241030 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0913 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Moscow, 24 Oct (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, who is currently visiting the Soviet Union, has welcomed Moscow's decision to grant full diplomatic status to the PLO office.

'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn described the decision as a new positive step in developing relations between the Palestinian and Soviet peoples.

In an interview with NOVOSTI, he added that Kuwait is still calling for the implementation of the UN resolutions on finding a settlement for the Middle East problem and for the participation of the PLO in all negotiations aimed at settling the crisis.

The Kuwaiti minister of state criticized the interference of U.S. President Reagan's administration in the affairs of the Middle East, a matter which acutely increases tension in the region. He called for dealing with the Middle East problem through the UN because no state -- irrespective of who this state may be -- has the right to unilaterally solve a complicated problem such as that of the Middle East.

AS-SIYASAH PRAISES EGYPT'S HUSNI MUBARAK

LD241250 Kuwait KUNA in English 1032 GMT 24 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Oct (KUNA) -- AS-SIYASAH on Egyptian President Husni Mubarak:

"How Husni Mubarak has proved his great wisdom by stopping media [as received] campaigns against those who opposed the initiative of his predecessor. He has moreover, shown remarkable prudence and self-restraint during his press interviews and official statements. He has displayed good balance and confirmed there was no tension even towards Libya which was no longer an issue for the Egyptian information media or even for the new Egyptian president.

"This new development is certain to bring about a suitable atmosphere. This is helped by the fact that the new president is by no means responsible for all previous commitments, although he had to assume his duties within agreed limits.

"There are reasonable Arabs who understand the real implication if Egypt renounces the accords it signed with those strong parties. The cause is not one of miscalculations or even madness not duly considered. Those logical Arabs realise that if the new president gives up the Camp David accords, all the Suez Canal and Sinai oil will be immediately taken over by those who are still entrenched at the West Bank, the Golan Heights and even the Gaza Strip.

"The world is not convinced by logic, justice or tears but by power. "The new President Husni Mubarak has thus proved his great wisdom by the new procedure to be adopted by the Egyptian information media.

"There still remains another point of importance: the internal unity of Egypt. Some of those detained should have their cases reconsidered. Authority always remains stronger than the screams and shouts of those who are used to giving vent to their psychological sufferings against high-ranking figures. Sheer verbosity will always remain weaker than the vigilance and control of authority."

BRIEFS

KUWAIT-USSR PROTOCOL -- Moscow, 12 Oct -- The protocol for the establishment of a permanent space exhibition in Kuwait was signed here today by Kuwait and the USSR. Under the protocol, the USSR will sell Kuwait space equipment and vehicles made as part of space research operations. The equipment, including the construction of the exhibition at the scientific section of the Kuwait Museum of Sciences, is valued at R250,000 or $225,000. The KUNA correspondent says that the USSR, however, has offered to halve the cost "in appreciation of Kuwait and its policy of expanding cooperation between the two countries in all cultural and scientific fields as well as in response to the feelings of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Kuwait." The protocol was signed for Kuwait by Secretary General of the Kuwaiti Museum of Sciences Hamad Muhammad al-'Atiqi and for the USSR by Head of the Department of Cultural Institutions and Museums Demchenko Aleksandr Nikolayevich. Kuwait is the first country outside the socialist bloc to receive such a permanent museum. [Text] [Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1222 GMT 12 Oct 81 LD]

OMAN

MUSCAT REPORTS LIBYA FINANCES PDRY TRAINING

EA261846 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Reliable sources in Aden say Al-Qadhdhafi has paid the agent regime of Aden $50 million to train international terrorists there. The money is to be spent on intensified training, the purchase of equipment and the establishment of two new training camps staffed by instructors from East Germany. Al-Qadhdhafi made it conditional for each graduate of the new camps to be asked to carry out duties he defines. Al-Qadhdhafi concluded this conspiratorial deal during visits paid to the Aden agent regime and to Ethiopia. He spoke of the need for terrorist operations against those he called the enemies of revolutionary socialism.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION AGREEMENT -- Muscat, 26 Oct (GNA) -- Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari, Omani minister of petroleum and minerals, signed an agreement in Muscat today granting a concession for the exploration of oil in Oman to two Japanese oil companies, (Nippon) Company and (Titoko) Company. According to the agreement, the two companies will search for oil in a 15,000-sq meter area in Oman. They are committed to spending $104 million to cover the cost of drilling operations in the concession area. If oil is discovered, Oman will obtain between 82.5 and 87 percent [of royalties presumably] to be varied in accordance with the quantity of oil produced. [Text] [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1805 GMT 26 Oct 81 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE FAHD MEETS WITH TWO PRESIDENTS AT CANCUN

Meets With Mitterrand

LD232340 Riyadh SPA in English 1924 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Cancun, 23 Oct (SPA) -- Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today called on the French President Francois Mitterrand in his residence at Sheraton Hotel in Cancun. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'jo al-Faysal, Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, and Finance Minister Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl. Foreign Affairs External Affairs [as received] Minister Claude Cheysson and high ranking officials attended the gathering.

Crown Prince Fahd is scheduled to meet later today with U.S. President Ronald Reagan who will give a luncheon party in honour of the Saudi leader.

Prince Fahd is heading his country's delegation to the two-day North-South summit.

Meets With Reagan

LD241416 Riyadh SPA in English 1209 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text]Cancun, 24 Oct (SPA) -- Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz last night called on the U.S. President Ronald Reagan at his residence in the Sheraton Hotel.

Crown Prince Fahd also held a working meeting with President Reagan during a dinner party held by the latter in honour of Prince Fahd. The dinner party was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faysal, Oil and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, and Finance and National Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl. Present from the American delegation at the dinner were Secretary of State Mr. Alexander Haig and Treasury Secretary Mr. Donald Regan.

PDRY

LEADER EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH SOVIET LEADERS

EA251608 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a cable of thanks to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and to Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in response to a congratulatory cable they sent him on the anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between the PDRY and the friendly USSR.

The cable reads: I have received with thanks and appreciation the congratulatory cable which you sent to us on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the PDRY and the USSR. As I express my esteem for the cordial sentiments in your cable on cooperation between our two countries and its future developments, I wish to send to you, on behalf of the YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and the PDRY Council of Ministers, our heartfelt congratulations and warm comradely greetings on this occasion which is celebrated by our party and people as a highpoint in our strategic and militant relations. Our people confirm their pride in the continuing development of comprehensive cooperation and the firm friendship linking Democratic Yemen and the USSR.

We are fully confident that our cooperation and entrenched friendship will develop further on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty which serves the causes of our struggle for social progress and peace. I am pleased to take this opportunity to express to you, in the name of our people, party and government, our deep appreciation for the valuable assistance and the effective internationalist support given by the USSR to our people and our Arab peoples. We also value the efforts you are making for a just peace in the Middle East and the entire world.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, had earlier received the congratulatory cable from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the USSR, and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Politburo member and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Democratic Yemen and the USSR.

The cable reads: In the name of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and the Soviet people, I convey to you, the YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and the PDRY Government and people our heartfelt congratulations on the second anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the PDRY.

The past period has shown convincingly that the treaty (?firmly) ensures the future development of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY. It will also strengthen coordination and brotherly cooperation between our two countries in the international arena. We are confident that the relations of cooperation and firm friendship between the USSR and Democratic Yemen, adopted in the treaty, will continue to serve the interests of our two countries and the struggle for social progress as well as just peace in the Middle East and the entire world. It will continue to serve the entrenchment of international security.

We wish you personally continuing health and happiness and the friendly Yemeni people more successes in building their new life.

CHAIRMAN RECEIVES LIBYAN OFFICIAL IN ADEN

EA521112 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received at his office Brother Salim Muhammad Husayn, secretary of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Aden. They discussed the development of fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries and other economic and technical cooperation matters between Democratic Yemen and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Brother Salim Muhammad Husayn also touched on the threats posed by imperialist and Zionist designs against the Jamahiriyah.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reiterated PDRY solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in the defense of their sovereignty, independence, territory and achievements. The meeting was attended by Brother 'Ali Asad Muthanna, Central Committee member and secretary.

PFLO SAYS QABUS WILL SHARE AS-SADAT'S FATE

EA252028 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Although the overwhelming majority of Arab states upheld the decisions of the Baghdad summit to boycott As-Sadat and his regime, the regime of the agent 'Qabus, who attended the summit, went against all that was agreed by the Arab leaders in Baghdad and took the opposite road by strengthening relations with Egypt. But there is a popular saying: Tyrants will get their desserts.

If As-Sadat got his desserts, then the Qabus regime also felt the repercussions through the fatal wounds suffered by the Qabus delegation that attended As-Sadat's celebrations. This is a very strong indication of what awaits Qabus himself, who has the same faults as the agent and traitor Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

Just as As-Sadat was subjected to a number of retaliatory operations by the Egyptian masses, from which he escaped, so Qabus too has been subjected to a number of similar operations, but none has hit him at the fatal spot. But his end will be similar to that of his big brother, who was executed by the Egyptian people on public ground, before the eyes and ears of his repressive tools.

The end of those who do not serve the interests of their own peoples, but serve foreign forces such as the Zionists and imperialists, will always be execution. No matter how many repressive bodies they set up to protect their thrones -- intelligence bodies, antipeople forces, police armed to the teeth, forces armed with sophisticated weapons -- all of them combined together cannot protect the dictator from the punishment of the people, regardless of security precautions. The people are more powerful than their rulers, and this is a real fact confirmed by daily events in the Arab region.

As-Sadat was surrounded by all those repressive bodies and yet his execution was carried out on the orders of the Egyptian people. Before that it was the shah of Iran, and before him many others who sold their souls to the Devil -- by devil we mean American imperialism.

Since Qabus and his regime flew flags amid the symbols of royalty at half-mast for As-Sadat and the others killed with him, these flags will soon fly at half-mast for Qabus himself when the Omani people carry out their sentence in return for his betrayal of our heroic Omani people.

CHAIRMAN TO VISIT KUWAIT AT AMIR'S INVITATION

EA261835 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will pay an official visit to Kuwait next week at the invitation of the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

"The ADEN NEWS AGENCY has learned that the brother secretary general will hold talks with the amir of Kuwait and other Kuwaiti officials on the situation in the region and the Arab situation in general. He will hold consultations on issues to be discussed at the forthcoming Arab summit, as well as issued relating to the development of relations between the two fraternal countries."

PRESIDENT MUBARAK INTERVIEWED BY MEXICAN TV

NC241215 Cairo MENA in English 1100 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 24 Oct (MENA) -- [Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1155 GMT on 24 October provides the following introductory passage to this item: "President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has affirmed that Egypt will never contemplate starting a war with its neighbors. He denied the presence of military concentrations along Egypt's border against Libya saying: We will never fight Libya, and Egypt will never start a war or attack anybody. In an interview granted to Mexican television, President Mubarak reaffirmed that the Camp David agreements are the basis of the peace process. He said: We will follow the same policy after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. We have established relations with Israel and we will never abandon them. The following is the text of the interview"]

Question: Mr President, you project the image of a very strong and self-confident man. Where do you take this self-confidence from?

Answer: They say that? I have this self-confidence since I started my life. I was brought up by my father, who had always given me directions, given advice to me, some ideals. He wanted me to be a judge, as a start, but when I finished my secondary school, I preferred to be an officer. I learned all my life to depend on myself. Some other people may start their life depending on their fathers, their families, but I had to depend upon myself. I started my work as a junior officer in the air force. I had my study at the military academy. Then after the graduation from the military academy, I joined the Air Force Academy, and I graduated from there. I started as a fighter pilot. Then after two or three years, I became an instructor at the flying academy, and I reached the post of assistant chief instructor in the academy, then a bomber commander, then a commander of the Air Force Academy, chief-of-staff of the air force and the air force commander. I depend on myself mainly. I study the situation around me before adopting any decision. I don't like to cancel a decision.

Question: You do it pretty well. And pretty quickly. As we have seen round the world. When emergency came up, you did it pretty well. And pretty quickly. [as received]

Answer: You could notice it, but I can't notice it myself.

Question: Mr President, what troubles do you have being president after a man such as Anwar as-Sadat?

Answer: The first problem in front of me now is the security of the country, and the security of the people of the individuals here, after the assassination of President as-Sadat -- which took place on the 6 of October -- by those kind of Muslim extremists, whom I consider are far away from the Islamic rule and Islamic teachings. I could say they are close to the Khomeyni instructions and rule, which we consider, as a whole, as not Islam, by any means. We are now making investigations with those who were arrested -- those who did this assassination -- and we arrested some more. Those who were arrested were mentioned by the lieutenant who assassinated President as-Sadat. We are taking the maximum measures, for the security of the people, and for the security of the country, and we are going to be very firm with those people.

Question: Mr President, how are you going to reassure those people, who are now, somehow worried, I would say, about what will happen, after the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai?

Answer: I would like the question to be much more precise?

Question: May I say that, there are many people who are worried, since President as-Sadat is no more here, and they believe that that was a peace between two men, and it has many times been said that is it really peace between two peoples?

Answer: I could tell you this. It is not peace between two persons at all. All what President as-Sadat said was approved by the Peoples Assembly, and by the people of Egypt, themselves. It is a policy. It is not a one-man decision. I was living very close to President as-Sadat, since he started the peace process. I think all what he did, was the best of what was available at that time. And President as-Sadat said it several times that any country that could ever add any more, for the peace process, or any solution, I'm ready to follow it, if it is for peace. Not a single new project. This is the only way to peace. The Camp David is the base of the whole thing. Then we signed after that peace treaty, and we started after that the normalisation of relations with the Israelis. We aren't going to change our policy. Because we have no other alternative, and I think if our friends, the Arabs, had at that time, or even now, any other alternative, they would have mentioned it. There is no other way. After the withdrawal from Sinai, the same policy will go on. We are not going to change. We have established relations with Israel. We are not going to drop them at all by any means.

Question: Mr Mubarak, it has been reported that Syria had offered to send troops to the Libyan border, to help Al-Qadhdhafi against Egypt. If there was a war, would you expect help from Israel against Al-Qadhdhafi?

Answer: I could tell that we could never think of starting any war with our neighbours. We have declared that there will be no more war with the Israelis. I'm sure that we are not going to start any kind of war with any of our neighbours. There are no concentrations on our borders, against Libya. We are not to fight Libya, at all. So, there is no need for asking me, if Israeal is to help me. We will never need help from any country, if there is anything between us as neighbours.

Question: Egypt would defend itself?

Answer: Of course. But Egypt will never start a war, or attack anybody, at all.

Question: No, I asked in an eventual case that Egypt would be attacked?

Answer: I hope that our neighbours, here or there, realise very well, that we are not to start any war.

Question: Mr Mubarak, questions have been raised, regarding the size of the American presence in Egypt, and their effect on certain extremist groups. Did you feel that this presence is deterimental to the future stability of Egypt?

Answer: We haven't got presence which is mentioned all over the world. They have their own embassy. They have no bases [in] our country. A lot is being raised about the two AWACS. We brought them to help us in the reconnaissance, if there is any surprise attack from any other power against us. Don't give them any basis. We deal with them as friends, on equal basis. Why are people saying that the United States is interfering in our internal affairs. We never accept that, and we never let any power, all over the world, interfere in our internal affairs, or divert our policy internally or outside. You know, when President as-Sadat was alive, in so many events, he opposed the United States. He said his opinion which was against the United States' opinion. We have our own policy. We never let anybody interfere in our internal affairs. We don't give any bases to any power in our country. But, the United States is helping us in so many fields, economically and militarily. But, we are not going to give them any bases.

Question: What future help do you expect from the United States, financially and militarily?

Answer: For the United States, they should hasten the dleivery of the new arms to Egypt to keep our armed forces strong against any external intervention in our country. From the point of view of the economic aid, we ask them to be much more flexible in the aid delivered to us. That is all.

Question: Could you specify, what flexibility?

Answer: We take aid from the United States, Israel also takes aid. In aid to Israel, there is good flexibility in using the money of the aid there. We have to follow a certain line: certain projects. If you want to divert from this project to another, it means another kind of procedures, which take very long time. And delaying use of the aid.

Question: You would like to see less bureaucracy, less procedures?

Answer: Less bureacuracy, and more flexibility.

Question: Mr Mubarak, since you are not personally identified in the Arab world with the peace initiative, as much as President as-Sadat was identified, to you think that this will enable the moderate Arab countries to better relationship with Egypt.

Answer: I said a couple of days ago that we have nothing against our Arab friends. All what we did, and what President as-Sadat did was that he sacrificed his life for the peace of the whole area. He started the initiative, just to achieve peace in the whole area. He didn't ask our friends to do anything. [He] did his initiative by his own, and he mentioned that. I said, a couple of days ago, that I'm not going to say anything against our Arab friends. I spoke with our journalists and said that for our national interest, not to attack any of our Arab friends, even if they attack us in their broadcasting stations, and in their media. We are giving them time to reassess their situation. We did not start to sever relations with the Arabs. All what we started was the peace process. We were looking forward for peace in the whole area. They severed the relations after the Camp David accord, pretending so many things, which, really, we don't believe, they didn't propose any alternatives. And if they had any alternatives, what President as-Sadat mentioned at that time we would be ready to hear it. But not a single alternative was proposed. We are giving them some time to reassess their policy. We are not going to start anything. We are not going to say any word to answer their attacks in their media. We are going on the basis of wait and see. I think this is the best way now.

Question: It is a very good oriental way. You sit back, and see what is going to happen. Mr President, Mrs Jihan as-Sadat played a very important role in her husband's life. Do you envisage your wife's participation in your presidency?

Answer: I have my own character, and my own vision there. And I can't tell you anything concerning this point.

Question: Mr president, residents frequently, I would say, lose touch with the feeling of their own people, because they are surrounded by advisers who dare not criticise them. What are you going to do, to prevent this happening to keep in touch with your peoples feelings?

Answer: I'm used all my life to be in touch with the people whom I know and whom I don't know, then, if anyone asks to see me, to complain from something, to say something, I listen to him. This I'm used to, long time ago. If I listen to my advisers, I accept any criticism. I never get furious, or get angry, whenever there is any criticism because, if I'm not going to listen to the criticism of my advisers, I'm going to hear it from another place, maybe from the foreign media.

So, I prefer to listen to every single criticism from anybody here, and to see it if is right or wrong, if I'm right or wrong, and to correct my way.

Question: Did you use to criticise President as-Sadat?

Answer: Between President as-Sadat and I, I could tell him if anything was not right, and was wrong, I'm used to this, frankly.

Question: Mr President, do you feel that your brilliant military career will help you fulfil your presidential tasks?

Answer: I think I left my military career since 1975. I have been living a complete civilian life as a politician. Of course, when I started, I have to go on the principle of wait and see and notice what is going on around me, until I get some experience, then I go forward.

Of course, initially, I started very cautious and very accurate, until I have the experience, and I carried on. I was given so many missions by President as-Sadat on my first day with President as-Sadat as vice-president, some difficulties I met, but I had to study very well. The first mission was when I was appointed in April 1975. In June I had a mission to go to Morocco and Algeria for their conflict about the Sahara. For me, it was the first time to be with a head of state and a king, whom I didn't know before, for I just had seen them maybe once or twice. So, I had to tackle this problem with the maximum which I could do. And thank God, I succeeded, and I had good friends here and there, and so on, I had many missions, and I aclimatized myself in the civilian life. I had to meet with politicians, I met with so many heads of state, all over the world, nearly all Europe.

Question: Mr Mubarak, do you plan to go to Latin America, to Mexico, specifically, since you are going to the states?

Answer: Why not, but I had no invitation from Mexico.

Question: I hope you will get it, after this interview.

Answer: You know, I met, three, four years ago -- we had your president here. I met with him and I went with him to Aswan, then I had some talks with him. He is a nice man.

Question: Mr Mubarak, would you say, you are a religious man?

Answer: I'm a religious man, but not an extremist. I'm a very moderate religious man.

Question: Mr Mubarak, as you know many of the world leaders are now gathered at the Cancun summit conference in Mexico. Do you want any message to convey to them?

Answer: All what I could tell them, is that as far as so many leaders from the whole world, I hope, they could deliver a good statement, their general statement after the meeting which help the peace process in the Middle East. That is what I ask them, or convey to them, to do.

Question: Mr President, thank you very much. I had the pleasure, interviewing you, and to see you smile for the first time I have never seen you smile before.

Answer: (Laugh) You didn't see me before. Thank you very much.

FRG WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN SINAI FORCE

NC261344 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1318 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today received FRG Ambassador in Cairo Hans-Joachim Hille.

The discussions at the meeting dealt with Egypt's stand on the autonomy negotiations and the European move on the participation of some European states in the Sinai multinational peacekeeping force.

Following the meeting, the German ambassador referred to reports that his country will participate in the multinational force saying: The German Constitution does not permit the participation of German forces in any operations outside their territory. He denied that this is possible within the framework of the European group.

MINISTERIAL AUTONOMY TALKS TO BEGIN NEXT MONTH

NC261310 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Egypt and Israel today agreed that the Palestinian autonomy talks on the ministerial level would be held at the beginning of next month. This decision was announced by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon following their meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin this morning.

The autonomy negotiations on the level of experts are currently taking place in Tel Aviv. The decision to hold next month's negotiations on the ministerial level is designed to give a push to the autonomy negotiations.

Ari'el Sharon expressed his confidence regarding the possibility of reaching agreement on autonomy before next April in which Israel will be handing over to Egypt the remaining part of the Sinai in accordance with the peace treaty between the two countries.

'ALI, SHARON STATEMENTS ON AUTONOMY REPORTED

NC261537 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1312 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 26 Oct (MENA) -- An agreement was reached today between Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to hold a limited tripartite meeting on the ministerial level between Egypt, Israel and the United States in Cairo early in November to give a push to the autonomy negotiations.

This was announced today by 'Ali and Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon following the meeting 'Ali held today with Menahem Begin in the presence of Sharon and which lasted approximately 1 and 1/2 hours.

MENA has learned that the U.S. side will be contacted in its capacity as a full partner to inform it about the agreement so that it may determine the level of its representation at the negotiations.

Following his meeting with Begin, which was one of a series of intensified meetings he had today with some Israeli officials -- including Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Interior Minister Yosef Burg -- 'Ali said fruitful and friendly discussions were held during his meeting with Begin connected with the normalization discussions that are now successfully taking place in Israel between the Egyptian and Israeli sides.

'Ali added that during his discussions with Begin, a review was also made of the peace process, particularly the negotiations on full autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza sector.

'Ali continued: We decided that it would be useful to hold a limited ministerial meeting in Cairo early next month to give a push to the autnomy negotiations so as to achieve the goal in the near future.

'Ali further said: We have no deadline for ending the autonomy negotiations but we will try to implement what is mentioned in the Camp David agreement concerning the Palestinian problem.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added: The two sides to the negotiations have not discussed their differences in detail but they discussed them in general. At this point, Sharon interrupted to say: I am sure that it is possible to make progress, particularly because of the decision which Menahem Begin has adopted and which Kamal Hasan 'Ali approved concerning the meeting in Cairo which will help us surmount the obstacles and resolve the differences.

Sharon mentioned that the two sides will be able to reach an agreement and make progress before next April. He said: This will actually happen the way it happened 3 years ago when the two sides confronted many difficulties but were able to overcome them because their common aim is to achieve peace.

'ALI SAYS NORMALIZATION PROCESS PROCEEDING WELL

NC261436 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1356 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 26 Oct (MENA) -- Following his meeting with Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon today, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that he conveyed a verbal message from President Husni Mubarak to President Navon.

'Ali added that the discussions at the meeting, which was also attended by the delegation accompanying his excellence and Egypt's Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada, dealt with the results of the discussions he had yesterday with Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon on the normalization of the relations and the handover of the remaining part of Sinai to Egypt.

'Ali stressed that the normalization process was progressing well and that the peace process was preceeding forward resolutely. He expressed his gratitude to President Navon for his good understanding of everything connected with the peace process.

Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon also made press statements following the meeting. He expressed his joy over receiving Kamal Hasan 'Ali and said: Views were exchanged during the meeting on the peace and normalization processes and on ways of overcoming the obstacles.

Navon stressed Israel's determination to safeguard the peace with all strength because this was a peace that was not signed by individuals but by peoples.

The Israeli president emphasized that the absence of departed leader Anwar as-Sadat, who was a unique personality, will not affect the peace process. He pointed out in this regard that the comfort of the Egyptian people and of peace lovers is that the peace process will continue. He also referred to President Husni Mubarak's emphasis and declaration that the peace process will continue and to his own emphasis and that of Prime Minister Menahem Begin that Israel was determined to proceed with the peace policy which the two countries charted for themselves.

SUDANESE MINISTER LEAVES FOR CAIRO 26 OCT

NC262202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Oct (MENA) -- Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak left Khartoum for Cairo tonight with a letter from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Egyptian Ambassador to Sudan, Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif bade him farewell at Khartoum Airport.

Before leaving, the Sudanese minister told the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY that there were certain developments in the days following President Ja'far Numayri's return from Cairo which necessitated his departure for the Egyptian capital with the letter.

He said that after handing the letter to President Mubarak he will meet with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali to discuss the latest developments in the situation.

He also said that he will meet with Eng 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah, the irrigation minister and minister of state for Sudanese affairs, to discuss a number of topics pertaining to integration between Egypt and Sudan.

The Sudanese foreign minister answered a question on whether the probability of Egypt participating in the forthcoming Arab summit conference will be discussed during his visit. He said: Sudan has not received any reports on this subject, but we are the first to welcome this and to call for Arab solidarity; we all know Egypt's weight and capability in relation to Arab issues.

Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak answered a question on whether the situation on the Sudanese-Chadian borders will be discussed with the Egyptian officials and on Sudan's view on the reports which indicated Libya is withdrawing its forces from the Sudanese-Chadian borders. He said that this topic will undoubtedly be discussed with the Egyptian officials and that we fully welcome what Libya had recently said about withdrawing its concentrations on the borders and that it does not intend to interfere in the affairs of Sudan or Egypt.

The Sudanese minister added: In fact, we as Arabs know for whom we should amass our power, particularly at this grave juncture for the sake of attaining the national aspirations.

On the situation in Chad, the Sudanese foreign minister said that his country welcomes the formation of the African peacekeeping force in Chad until the Chadian Government is able to form its own army which will be capable of defending it for the sake of achieving stability in the country -- stability that will consequently lead to progress and prosperity for Chad.

SUDANESE MINISTER MAKES CAIRO ARRIVAL STATEMENT

NC262321 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) -- Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, arrived in Cairo tonight on a 2-day visit to Egypt. He was met on arrival by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah, irrigation minister and minister of state for Sudanese affairs.

In a statement upon arrival, the Sudanese minister said that his country welcomes any effort from any side to calm down the situation on the Sudanese-Chadian borders so that Libya would not find an excuse for not withdrawing its forces from Chad. [passage indistinct]

Replying to a question on whether there were international efforts to calm down the situation on the borders, he said: There are contacts with the OAU. A session of talks will be held at noon Tuesday between Mubarak and Dr Butrus Ghali.

Radio on Arrival

NC270007 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will receive Tuesday morning Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak who arrived in Cairo tonight on a visit. During the visit he will hand a written message from President Ja'far Numayri to President Husni Mubarak. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali received the Sudanese foreign minister at the airport.

Muhammad Mirghani made a statement to the radio correspondent in which he said the situation on the Sudanese-Libyan borders is still the same despite the fact that Libya had announced it will withdraw its forces from the border. He said the Libyan air raids are continuing. He added: We had hoped Libya would implement what it had announced and hasten the withdrawal of its forces so the OAU would carry out its task of forming an African force that would replace the Libyan forces that are present in Chad.

The Sudanese foreign minister added: Libya is creating excuses so as to stay in Chad. He said the OAU secretary general is carrying out contacts to calm down the situation and that Sudan welcomes these efforts.

AL-AHRAR: U.S. WORKING FOR ARAB-EGYPTIAN AMITY

PM261437 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Restoration of Relations Between Egypt and Arab States; America Makes Intensive Efforts; Saudi Arabia at Forefront"]

[Text] AL-AHRAR has learned that relations between Egypt and a number of Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia, will be restored as soon as possible and that the United States is now playing an important part in the restoration of relations with the Arab states.

Former U.S. President Richard Nixon visited Jordan last week, met King Husayn and discussed with him the restoration of relations between Egypt and Jordan and the declaration by Jordan of support for the Camp David agreement and participation in the peace process. Nixon also visited Morocco and Tunisia.

An official source has emphasized to AL-AHRAR that a number of moderate Arab states "secretly" support the Camp David agreement. The source added that Saudi Arabia is holding contacts with these moderate Arab states to coordinate the restoration of relations with Egypt and that Saudi Arabia fully understands Egypt's vital role in the area and the importance of the restoration of relations between Egypt and the Arab states.

'SENIOR OFFICIAL' SAID TO REJECT ARAB LEAGUE

NC260916 Paris AFP in English 0906 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Egypt "is not prepared" to take part in the next Arab League summit in Morocco late next month, a "senior official" told AL-AHRAM here today.

The newspaper, which generally reflects government views, quoted the official as saying that Egypt would not attend the Fes summit "even if we were officially invited". The comment followed reports in the Western and Arab press that Egypt -- banned from the league for its peace with Israel -- might be invited to attend.

The Arab-language newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT said in London yesterday that King Hassan of Morocco would send a special envoy to Cairo to formally invite new Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to the summit. The official quoted by AL-AHRAM dismissed the reports as "untrue speculation".

MINISTER DENIES NUCLEAR PROGRAM FACING PROBLEMS

NC250800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- Egyptian Minister of Electricity and Energy Eng Mahir Abazah has denied reports reiterated by foreign circles and radios to the effect that the Egyptian nuclear program is facing some obstacles and that the German Government has backed down on signing a nuclear cooperation agreement with Egypt.

In a statement published by the weekly paper AS-SIYASI today, the minister says that these reports are incorrect and the proof is that the nuclear program is proceeding in accordance with the provisions of the agreements and that the German ambassador in Cairo has emphasized his country's readiness to cooperate with Egypt in all fields. As further evidence of the sincere cooperation between the two countries in the fields of electricity and energy, the minister says that he will go to Germany today and then to Britain to sign two agreements on nuclear cooperation between Egypt and the two countries.

Abazah points out that after signing the Nuclear Nonproliferation Agreement Egypt signed several agreements for cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy with France and the United States. According to these agreements, he says, Egypt will obtain two 1,000-megawatt stations from France and another two 1,000-megawatt stations from the United States. Regarding the Egyptian nuclear program's plan, Engineer Abazah says that it is scheduled to build 8 stations with a capacity of 8,000 megawatts by the year 2,000 and that by entering this field Egypt can save 40 percent of the consumed petroleum, worth 3 billion pounds annually.

AFP SAYS 30 MUSLIM EXTREMISTS ARRESTED

NC262346 Paris AFP in English 2333 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Thirty Muslim extremists were arrested in Egypt today, the semi official newspaper AL-AHRAM reported in its Tuesday edition.

The report said that certain leaders of "the terrorist organization" -- the regime's term for At-Takfir al-Hijrah [Society of Repudiation and Renunciation], the group held responsible for the murder of President Anwar as-Sadat -- had acknowledged having financed arms purchases through "donations collected outside private mosques after Friday prayers." According to AL-AHRAM, the arrested fundamentalists also admitted having used weapons retrieved from "arms stocks left on the battlefield after the [word indistinct] Egyptian-Israeli wars, notably the 1967 (six-day) war."

MILITARY JUDICIARY ENDS AS-SADAT CASE INQUIRY

NC270913 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 27 Oct (MENA) -- The newspaper AL-AKHBAR today reports that the military judiciary has concluded its investigation with the group of traitors that assassinated the late leader Anwar as-Sadat.

The paper says that the indictment was prepared on the basis that the person who implemented the ugly crime, Khalid Ahmad Shawqi al-Islambuli, was a military man. The investigation dealt with all aspects of the crime and how the traitors obtained their arms and ammunition.

The military judiciary investigation also included aspects of security measures at the military grandstand. A decision on committing them to trial is expected after concluding the investigation into their relations with members of the terrorist organization arrested after security men uncovered their plans. A comprehensive report has been prepared on the outcome of these investigations.

AFP: 75 PERCENT OF ISLAMIC MILITANTS ARRESTED

NC261853 Paris AFP in English 1822 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Nabil Jumblatt]

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Egyptian authorities estimate that so far they have arrested 75 percent of the militants of At-Takfir Wa al-Hijrah [Society of Repudiation and Renunciation], the organization alleged responsible for the murder of President Anwar as-Sadat, officials said here today. They said most of the movement's leaders have been arrested and searches are continuing throughout the country to track down fleeing "Khomeynyites," as they call them. (According to authorities, At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah aimed to set up an Iranian-style "Islamic republic" after the "collective" murder of the Egyptian leaders.) Officials estimate that At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah has about 3,000 members. The most recent announcement said 379 arrests had been made.

Informed sources said the arrested fundamentalists have been spread round a number of prisons near Cairo, after common law criminals were shifted to other jails because of shortage of space. The fundamentalists do not enjoy a reputation as model prisoners. One, the head of the commando that earlier this month occupied police headquarters in Asyut, likes to bond to his warders how he cut the police chief's head off. [as received] He did it by dressing up as a high-ranking officer and striding past saluting guards into the chief's office, where he stabbed and then decapitated him. There are said to be a lot of young women in the movement. According to eyewitnesses, the women's prison at Al-Qanatir has not a single empty cell.

Meanwhile, the army continues its interrogation of Lieutenant Khalid al-Islambuli, accused of killing Mr as-Sadat, and the officer's three alleged accomplices. Informed sources say the interrogation is going slowly, because all statements by the accused have to be checked out.

Investigation is also continuing inside the army, where according to a reliable source the chief of intelligence and the commander-in-chief of artillery have been cashiered. The former was judged indirectly responsible for allowing the commandos to enter the parade area where Mr as-Sadat and others were killed and the latter for the commandos' infiltration into the artillery unit that passed by the stand where Mr as-Sadat was reviewing his troops.

Also in prisons near Cairo are the 1,536 political and religious oppositionists arrested on Mr as-Sadat's orders a month before his death and held in preventive detention. They include 400 members of the Muslim Brotherhood and 400 of At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah. Those held in a prison at the foot of parched hills south of Cairo include Shaykh 'Umar at-Tilmisani, considered the supreme guide of the Muslim Brotherhood, and the noted journalist and confidant of the late President an-Nasir, Muhammad Haykal. They share a cell with Mahmud al-Qadi, a former parliamentary deputy accused of taking part in a subversive plot organised by the Soviet KGB. The three are said to sleep on mattresses placed on the cell floor and to wear pajamas throughout the day, only putting on street clothes when they are taken out for interrogation. The 1,536 persons held are accused of encouraging religious "sedition." In theory they should not be held for more than 60 days, but the state of emergency decreed after the As-Sadat killing gives the new president, Husni Mubarak, the right to prolong their detention. Last Friday, their 48th day in custody, Mr Mubarak announced he would not make any decision about them for two months.

AL-AHRAM: MUBARAK ON DETAILS OF AS-SADAT PLOT

NC232258 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 23 Oct (MENA) -- In the second part of his comprehensive statement to the newspaper AL-AHRAM, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has revealed the true dimensions of the plot against the Egyptian people hatched by members of a terrorist organization to declare a bloody Khomeyni-style revolution in Egypt.

It has been ascertained that the plotters aimed at assassinating political, popular, executive and religious personalities, creating a state of chaos and confusion in the country and seizing the vital centers in the country, such as the radio and television building, the Defense Ministry, the central security headquarters and the state intelligence department. The plotters planned to issue imaginary statements on the support of the Egyptian people's communities for the alleged revolution and to broadcast these statements over radio and television.

President Mubarak spoke about the phases of the terrorist plan to overthrow the regime which moved on three axes:

1. Spreading among the masses by visiting mosques and Islamic societies to recruit and control those favorable to them, buying weapons at any price and training these elements to use weapons.
2. Carrying out a series of assassinations against the political, executive, popular and religious leaders to be followed by disturbances to cause a state of total chaos and provoke the masses against the regime.
3. Seizing the vital centers in the country, such as the radio and television building, the central telephone exchanges, the Defense Ministry, the central security headquarters and other important state institutions and declaring the start of a Khomeyni-style revolution.

President Mubarak said that from the beginning the members of the terrorist organization aimed at assassinating President as-Sadat and watched all his movements. They followed him in Al-Mansurah and at the National Congress of the National Democratic Party. They even had a list of the late president's movements until 9 November. Audiovisual recordings of the meetings of the members of the terrorist organization were made, including one on 25 September. These recordings show that the members of the organization were determined that the first shot from their weapons should be directed at the chest of As-Sadat. Before his death, the late president saw a flim of these three meetings.

President Husni Mubarak said: The plotters planned to carry out a bloody Khomeyni-style revolution within a year. They had prepared everything. They had bought huge quantities of weapons, ammunition and explosives and trained on their use between kilometer 9 and kilometer 10 on the Oases Road. They had prepared sketches of the places to be blown up and sabotaged. However, after the late president arrested their leaders at the beginning of September, they began to act swiftly and to plan for the assassination of senior personalities to create an atmosphere of fear and terror. Regrettably and sadly, they succeeded in assassinating President as-Sadat.

They then moved to Asyut in an attempt to create chaos and disturbances. Their criminal plans were aimed at creating chaos in other towns in upper and lower Egypt to be followed by the assassination of all the intellectuals and all the political, religious and popular leaders and declare a Khomeyni-style revolution. However, the security organs violently confronted them in Asyut and foiled their plans after killing and wounding 22 of them in Asyut alone.

President Husni Mubarak unveiled for the first time a secret, which is that on the day of the referendum on the new president, the plotters planned to blow up the state intelligence building in Al-Jizah and to throw bombs at some mobile central security units.

However, the security authorities did not give them the chance and arrested them before they were able to implement their criminal plans.

President Mubarak said that the plotters had prepared their own bloody ideology and issued formal legal opinions [fatawi] giving them the right to steal and rob the state and the people without any questioning from anybody, to sleep with the women of those who opposed their views and consider these women as war booty and to kill those who opposed them or stood in their way since they considered them atheists who it is right to shed their blood.

President Mubarak said that the members of the organization had no direct connection with the armed forces. All they did was succeed in recruiting a small number of officers and noncoms. Those whom they recruited had no direct connection with the assassination of As-Sadat. Moreover, it has not been absolutely established that they got weapons and ammunition from the armed forces.

President Mubarak said that the investigations into the dimensions of the plot are proceeding in two directions:

1. Inside the armed forces to learn how the plotters, who were not members of the armed forces, managed to join the military parade column with their weapons.
2. Inside the security departments with the members of the terrorist organization.

President Mubarak said that the investigations inside the armed forces specifically revolve around three questions:

1. How the plotters, who were not from the armed forces, infiltrated the company which carried out the ugly assassination?
2. How weapons and ammunition were smuggled to the military unit and then to the military parade column?
3. Was there any negligence in securing the military dias and protecting the president?

President Mubarak said that he will receive a report on the results of the investigations inside the armed forces at the end of this week. He affirmed that all the facts will be declared to the people in details following the conclusion of the investigations and that a public trial of the plotters will be held before all the people.

The following is the text of the interview President Husni Mubarak gave to AL-AHRAM Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi':

Question: Mr President, yesterday you affirmed that Egypt's stability and the security and safety of every citizen in Egypt is the main topic to which we must give absolute priority now that you have uncovered the dimensions of the horrible plan that was ultimately going to lead Egypt to a revolution that would have taken Egypt 50 centuries backward. If the picture is this ugly, what are the basic dimensions of these organizations which wanted to submerge Egypt in a bottomless sea of chaos and terror?

Answer: Without prejudicing the process of the investigations, I can say that they have no organization inside the armed forces. All they did was that they succeeded in recruiting a small number of officers and noncoms. The officers whom they succeeded in recruiting had no direct connection with the assassination and owed their allegiance to persons from outside the armed forces. It transpired from the instructions issued to those who were recruited that they should not try to enroll in their ranks any of the military men in their units because they believed this would lead to the uncovering of their plan.

The proof that they are not connected with the armed forces is:

1. First Lt Khalid al-Islambuli did not use anyone from his unit or battalion, but infiltrated individuals from outside.

2. It has not been absolutely established that they acquired ammunition from the armed forces. They acquired all their ammunition from smugglers and from ammunition left over from the previous wars, especially the 1967 war when the Egyptian Armed Forces withdrew from Sinai and left large quantities of ammunition there. Some of this ammunition can still be found under the sand.
3. To finance themselves, they sent some people to the mosques to collect donations on the pretext of distributing them to the poor while they were using most of them to finance their terrorist operations. There are also indications that they received financing from abroad.
4. The feeling inside the armed forces is that the armed forces are against all forms of terrorism and extremism. There is a consensus that the armed forces should completely stay away from such matters. This is the reason a number of officers and noncoms have been transferred to civilian jobs -- not because they have a relationship with these organizations but to safeguard the security and safety of the armed forces.

Question: When will the investigations now underway within the armed forces be concluded so that their results can be fully presented to the people?

Answer: The military prosecutor's office has formed three groups. The first group is investigating the criminal aspects. It is cooperating closely with the socialist public prosecutor, who is interrogating those arrested by the security authorities to find out whether there was any plan behind these acts. Investigations in this direction are proceeding quickly until their results become available and charges are brought against the accused. The second group is studying the method of securing the dais at the military parade and protecting the president to discover the gaps and whether there was negligence or laxity, in order to avoid this in the future. At this point we must take into account that two handgrenades did not explode. Had they exploded, all those who were sitting in the dais would have been killed.

The third group is carrying out investigations within the military unit itself to learn how the three individuals and the ammunition were infiltrated into the company that was led by Khalid al-Islambuli. The results of the investigations will be submitted to me at the end of this week.

Question: Was the terrorist plan capable of setting off a Khomeyni-style revolution and were they ready for this ugly act?

Answer: They were in fact planning to carry out an extremist, Khomeyni-style revolution, but this was not supposed to take place for at least another year. They had prepared everything. When President as-Sadat arrested their leaders, they felt they were in danger and their plan could be aborted. They began thinking of carrying out several assassinations on various occasions. Regrettably and sadly, the attempt to assassinate the late president succeeded. They then moved to Asyut in an attempt to create chaos and disturbances. They planned to move to other towns in upper Egypt with the hope of attracting to their side extremist and opposition elements. This could have led them to take over control of the country after they assassinated all the intellectuals leaders in a style completely similar to Khomeyni's style. They also hoped that in this terror and bloody atmosphere the people would adopt a negative stand which would enable them to take over power.

In any case, all this will be published in detail for the people. I also declare that their trial will be public before all the people.

Question: Let us leave aside the military aspect now that it has been proven that the armed forces did not have any role in all that happened and that those who carried out the terrorist plot were from outside the armed forces, or more precisely had no direct connection with armed forces personnel. The question now is who are these individuals, what are their ideas and tendencies and when did the security departments begin to become aware of them and to watch their movements and terrorist designs?

Answer: The security departments began to watch the members of this organization and accurately surveil their movements this June. They were able to identify those belonging to the organization and the places where they were conducting military training, which were situated between kilometer 8 and kilometer 9 [numbers as received] on the Oases Road. The spent cartridges and the target board used during the training were found.

Audiovisual recordings of three meetings by the members of the organization were made. President as-Sadat himself saw these films. The first meeting took place on 21 September, the second on 24 September and the third on 25 September. These films showed that the members of the organization agreed to buy any quantity of weapons and ammunition at any price and that they were determined that the first shot from the weapons should be directed at the chest of As-Sadat.

Question: Mr President, since this plan was known, didn't that require that quick action should have been taken to confront them?

Answer: This was exactly what happened. The situation was assessed. Consideration was given to whether it would be more favorable to continue the surveillance and discover new dimensions and new names or to hasten to arrest these elements. It was decided to hasten to arrest them for several reasons. All their recorded meetings showed that they were eager to acquire more weapons at any price and that they already had weapons in their possession. Their conduct showed a tendency toward violence and rashness, especially their frank statement that the first shot would be fired at the late president. These elements were eager to acquire weapons before the president's visit to Ad-Daqahliyah governorate on 26 September 1981 and the convention of the General Congress of the National Democratic Party on 28 September.

The decision to hasten to arrest these elements proved to be correct. The search operations which followed the arrests resulted in the seizure of weapons, ammunition and pamphlets which indicated the organization's plan to assassinate President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. Inside the house in which the organization met were found weapons and ammunition, as well as some papers which listed the movements of the late president until 9 November. There were also pictures of some high-ranking officials. It was found out that the house belonged to 'Abbud az-Zumur, who, it has been established, had a close relationship with Khalid al-Islambuli.

The discussions of the members of the terrorist organization also centered on the need to gather the extremist organizations, including the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir], despite the differences in their ideologies, around the idea of armed struggle against the present regime and to carry out a Khomeyni-style revolution. They also stressed the need to train the members of these groups on the use of weapons in preparation for fighting the government. The criterion for selecting these elements was that they should show the tendencies of extremism, obedience and secrecy.

Question: Has the investigation revealed their full plan which aimed at carrying out a Khomeyni-style revolution?

Answer: They planned to do this in three stages: The first stage provided for their going out among the masses in various sectors by calling on the mosques and the religious societies and recruiting the suitable elements, regardless of their religious inclinations, and providing the members with the necessary weapons training.

The second stage provided for carrying out political assassinations directed against the political, executive and popular leaderships in the country. It also provided for causing scattered disturbances, which would create some sort of total chaos that would affect the authority's ability to control the situation. In the meantime, a move would be made to arouse the rank and file against the regime preparatory to seizing power.

The third stage provided for seizing vital state installations, such as the radio and television stations, the means of public contacts and some control centers in the state's organs and then proclaiming the establishment of a Khomeyni-style state.

During his interrogation, 'Abbud az-Zumur confessed that their plan centered on seizing power and proclaiming the establishment of a Khomeyni-style regime after the assassination of President as-Sadat and the leaders helping him. He also confessed that a popular revolution would have then been staged, that the buildings of the Defense Ministry, security intelligence at the Interior Ministry, radio and television, central security command and telephone exchanges would have been occupied, that imaginary statements would have been issued through the information media declaring everybody's support for the revolution, that the masses would have been urged through loudspeakers installed in cars to support their movement and that statements would have been issued to their elements in all positions to resist the enemies of the revolution. Az-Zumur said that the assassination of President as-Sadat was something ordinary and required to achieve their aim.

Question: Have all the members of the organization been arrested and have their plans been completely foiled?

Answer: The security organs moved quickly in the incident of Asyut City and foiled the plans of the bloody organization in the other cities in lower and upper Egypt. The quick security followup resulted in aborting the attempt by elements of the organization to change the situation through their plans to blow up the state security criminal investigation building in Al-Jizah on the day of the plebiscite on the presidency of the republic and the throwing of bombs at certain points where the central security forces were moving. The terrorist organization suffered heavy losses as a result of the Asyut operation in which 10 of its members were killed, 12 others were wounded, 356 were arrested and most of their weapons and ammunition were seized. Their hideouts are collapsing very quickly.

Question: God has protected Egypt from the evils of these terrorist groups which planned to turn this good and secure country into ruins. Would you permit us, Your Excellency the president, to be closely acquainted with their hellish ideas through which they wanted to destroy this country?

Answer: (The president laughing) They claim to be men of religion, but religion has nothing to do with them. They have a queer and strange interpretation of religion, its law and divine teachings. You can even say that they have invented their own Islamic law -- a law which says that the people's money and property are permitted to them and that nobody shares this money and property with them and that it is even their right to steal it. They issued a dictum in this regard and actually applied it when they stole from gold and jewelry shops on the pretext of using it to provide the organization with its needs for weapons, ammunition and furnished apartments. One of their leaders kept a large sum for himself. They physically liquidate anyone who stands in their way or opposes their ideas. They consider such a person as an infidel and thus permit the shedding of his blood. They consider the wives of all those who stand in their way or oppose their views as their captives. They do not believe in parties and their aim is to liquidate all parties in Egypt and all those who do not accept their ideas through revolutionary committees and militias along the pattern of what is happening in Iran.

Newspapers Add Details

NC241122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 24 Oct (MENA) -- The Cairo papers today publish the confessions of the plotters in the case of the assassination of departed leader Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that the investigating bodies have determined the threat connecting the crime of assassinating President as-Sadat on 6 October and the Asyut incidents. The paper says that it has transpired that there is a close connection between 'Abbud az-Zumur and Khalid al-Islambuli, who led the assassination operation of the departed leader, that there is a close connection between the planning of the two operations and that both were carried out within the framework of one plan that aimed at the proclamation of the so-called Khomeyni-style revolution.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that some of the arrested terrorists have confessed that they planned to carry out big terrorist operations on the day of the funeral of the departed leader, the day of the plebiscite on the presidency and the day of the meeting of the People's Assembly to hear President Husni Mubarak's statement.

The plan aimed at launching armed attacks against some vital installations and police positions, particularly the central security, state security intelligence, public security and some police branches to create an atmosphere of terror among the citizens. The terrorists also planned to throw bombs at central security cars stationed at important positions.

'Abbud az-Zumur and some of his associates planned these terrorist operations which were foiled as a result of his arrest in his hideout in the pyramids at dawn on the day of the plebiscite. A quantity of bombs and explosive charges, which were to be used in these operations, were seized in this hideout in addition to what was seized in other hideouts.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM adds: The investigating bodies have discovered identical methods which the criminals followed in the crime of assassinating the president and its aims and between the methods followed in committing the crime at the Military Technical College. The aim of the crime in both bases was to liquidate the state's leaderships and assassinate the political and executive figures. The plan was to commit all of this at one time above the reviewing stand on 6 October. In the crime of the Military Technical College, the plan was to march on the Socialist Union's Central Committee where all the leaderships were in session.

It has been proved that 'Abbud az-Zumur had added to the organization elements from the Islamic groups and the religious organizations known as the Societies of Repudiation and Denunciations [Takfir] despite the differences in the beliefs and views of these groups. During his meetings with these groups, Az-Zumur agreed with them to set aside their ideological contradictions until a later stage. He convinced them that their aim should be the same -- the assassination of the prominent political leaders, both in the government and the opposition, and the religious and ideological leaders and the spreading of an atmosphere of confusion in the country preparatory to the proclamation of the Khomeyni-style revolution that would follow Khomeyni's course.

The paper adds that the positions which the terrorists planned to seize included the radio and television building and some telephone exchanges and that the security organs have seized recordings of statements by the terrorist leaders, which were ready to be broadcast to the people following the success of their terrorist plan, alleging that they have the support of the people.

According to the terrorists confessions, work inside the terrorist organization proceeded along three axes which 'Abbud az-Zumur planned after dividing the organization's members into groups. The first group would plan the terrorist operations and distribute the roles for their execution. The second group would execute the operations and would be informed of its role in the plan and of the tasks assigned to it shortly before the date of the execution. The role of the third group would come after the completion of the terrorist operations.

The aim of this method was that no group should know the tasks or plans of another group. The execution groups were notified shortly before the deadline so that they would not have enough time to think about the ugly actions they were to commit. The deception of the organization's members, according to their confessions, reached such an extent that they were told at the beginning that the training they were receiving on the use of firearms, in karate, and the choice of positions, was training to defend the people of Afghanistan. When it was about time to implement their plans, they were told that the operations were against the infidels and for the sake of the religion.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that the Interior Ministry's security organs have discovered the places in which they [presumably the plotters] were holding their exercises. The most important of these sites is located between the eighth and ninth kilometers along the Oasis Road. Expended cartridges and target boards were also discovered.

The terrorist organization deprived its members of their will by practicing the tactics of deceit in the name of religion. Investigations have revealed that the terrorist organization had a mufti -- who has been arrested. This mufti had neither a religious nor scientific background. He condoned murder and even stealing from some people so as to buy arms, explosives and knives and pay for terrorist activities by renting furnished apartments and turning them into cells.

With regard to training, the terrorist organization gave the nickname "soldier" to anyone who had been trained to use arms and explosives in addition to learning "karate" attack and self-defense.

Investigations have revealed that the organization had planned to establish "revolutionary councils" which would have been comprised of trained and organized elements called "militias." Branches of these committees were to be formed in various city quarters.

The terrorist organization used to recruit members by paying visits to some mosques in which fanatic preachers used to abound. They would recruit some "listeners" of these fanatic preachers.

Investigations have revealed that the organization had formed various levels which were topped by the "consultative organizational council," the dictum committee and ulema council. These levels comprised the most dangerous organizational leaders, including 'Abbud az-Zumur, Nabil al-Maghribi and Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam Faraj.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that, among other things, the plot aimed at carrying out operations similar to those that took place in Aswan. These operations were to have been carried out in upper and lower Egypt and would have attained the level of riots, demagoguery and terrorism in an attempt to paralyze the functions of the state organs and waste the efforts of the security forces. The terrorists did not expect the police to retaliate so forcefully and did not expect their losses in life and weapons to be so enormous -- as was the case for the terrorists! Losses in the Asyut incidents amounted to 10 people who were killed and 12 others who were wounded by police while they were trying to escape. Some were hit by more than just one shot while 43 others were arrested -- not counting the dead and wounded. All their weapons were seized and, thus, their plan to spread disturbances to other governorates failed.

The paper says that the Interior Ministry's security organs had been watching the movements of this terrorist organization for some time and that these organs had decided to arrest the members of this organization prior to the late president's trip to Al-Mansurah on 25 September. As a matter of fact, some members of the organization were actually arrested while others -- who were not present at the time the arrests were made -- succeeded in escaping. Among these was 'Abbud az-Zumur.

The paper added that when some members of this organization were arrested last September, documents and plans were seized with them which indicated the dimensions of a major conspiracy to assassinate members of the political and executive leaderships during the convocation of the National Democratic Party's second conference at Cairo University on 28 September.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that when the first group of the terrorist organization was arrested on 25 September, one of its members stabbed a member of the intelligence officers who took part in the arrest and two other men. He used a scimitar for this purpose and attempted to escape following the arrest of his colleague Nabil al-Maghribi. The security personnel shot him in the feet but he continued to run. Then the security personnel fired again, hit him in the side and was thus able to arrest him. Nabil al-Maghribi, who was arrested on the same day, is considered one of the most dangerous leaders of the organization. He studied at the college of languages and worked as a clerk in the department of masses' culture at the Bayt ash-Sharibah. He also worked as a translator in the AL-I'TISAM magazine. A decision was issued to close down the magazine because it carried instigatory articles. Al-Maghribi was with the other two at the time of the arrest in which two machineguns were also seized.

According to Nabil al-Maghribi's confessions, he used to meet 3 days [a week] with 'Abbud az-Zumur at the beginning of 1981, then started meeting him more than once every day. Nabil al-Maghribi asserted that his religious education is limited and this is why he did not assume the post of amir of the group but left it to 'Abbud az-Zumur. He added that he is not convinced that Az-Zumur should assume this post owing to his limited education and the fact that he does not have the qualities of an amir.

Their meetings used to take place in a hiding place in the pyramids in which place the security personnel apprehended a man who carried a machinegun and a shotgun and who, it was found out, was a member of the organization.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM adds that 356 leaders and members of the terrorist organization have been arrested so far, that large sums of money in local and foreign currencies were seized from some of them and that a large number of citizens helped the police in guiding them to some of the hideouts of these elements in the cities, villages and hamlets.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM goes on: In the last hours and within the framework of the Interior Ministry's campaign to cover the terrorist hideouts, some leading elements were arrested and large quantities of explosives were found in their possession. The weapons and explosives seized consist of 15 machineguns, 23 automatic rifles, 18 semiautomatic rifles, 22 pistols, 16 handgrenades, 11 locally made bombs, 6 smoke bombs, 75 kilograms of gelignite, 71 gelignite molds, 15 TNT explosives molds and a large quantity of bullets and automatic rifle and machinegun magazines and shotguns.

Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il is himself supervising the liquidation of the terrorist's hideouts together with his aides.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says that during their campaigns against the hideouts of the terrorist groups, the security organs seized several important documents including a namelist of persons the terrorist group nominated for ministerial posts. Terrorist 'Abbud Az-Zumur was scheduled to announce these names in the statement he was to make proclaiming the establishment of the so-called Islamic republic.

The security authorities also seized another namelist of the persons whom the terrorist group had decided to get rid of through assassinations. This list includes the names of all the ministers and a large number of leading personalities.

In the meantime, the attorney general had ordered that some of the houses which the state security intelligence investigations proved to contain ammunition and arms be placed under surveillance. When these houses were searched, large quantities of ammunition, explosives and weapons were discovered.

Attorney General Salah ar-Rashidi has ordered Advocate General Muhammad Hilmi Khalifah to take the statements of the police officers and men who were injured during the Asyut incidents and moved to the police hospital in Cairo.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the organization's leaderships consist of the following:

'Abbud az-Zumur, the leader of the organization. When Deputy Prime Minister Nabawi Isma'il ordered the attack against the organization's hideouts, a secret cipher was found in the possession of 'Abbud az-Zumur on Friday, 25 September, which includes many secrets of the organization. The experts have managed to decode it. 'Abbud az-Zumur, a student at the agricultural college in Cairo University, helped the organization in choosing the required elements.

Nabil al-Maghribi, a translator at the AL-I'ITISAM magazine which was published by the Muslim Brotherhood. The magazine was closed down in accordance with a presidential decree that was issued early in September for adopting an extremist line. His job was to collect information about places and installations and train the organization's members and prepare them militarily.

Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam Faraj, an engineer. His job was to recruit members in the governorates and divide them into levels with a specific role for each.

The roles of the members of each group were only known by the colleagues working together and only basic information was given to them. Some of the members were given a role which preceded the assassination and others a role after the assassination.

Karam Zuhbi, a graduate of the cooperative institute in Asyut. He was responsible for the organization in Lower Egypt. He took part in the recent incidents in Asyut during which he and others were wounded.

MAY Provides Details

NC252320 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2157 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- The startling confessions made by the plotters involved in the terrorist plan reveal that precise and detailed preparations were made for seizing power as a prelude to the proclamation of a Khomeyni-style revolution. The mufti of the organization, 'Umar Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman of the basic religious laws college in Asyut, was in charge of issuing religious casuistries for the organization's members. These casuistries stipulated that the rulers are infidels, that the funds of others are considered spoils of war and that the women of others are captives over whom the organization's members have the right of ownership and disposal.

In its edition tomorrow, Monday, the newspaper MAY reports that when the blind mufti fell, the police found on him 6,000 pounds and $20,000 with successive numbers as well as new banknotes that he had concealed in the lining of his trousers. Furthermore, 50,000 pounds were confiscated from the house of an organization member, together with statements on the deposit of 40,000 pounds in the Islamic bank. He said that these funds were earmarked for spending by the organization's members.

The paper adds: Under the plan admitted by the plotters, and following the bombing of the military parade reviewing stand and the assassination of all the leaders, the plotters were to move to occupy the radio and television building. An announcer named Muhammad al-Biltaji was specifically assigned the task of broadcasting the revolution's communique.

It has also been revealed that one of the radio station engineers, Sayyid Rashad, was assigned the task of interrupting the transmission and linking up all the frequencies to broadcast the revolution's communique, which had already been recorded on "open reel" tapes so that it could be broadcast directly on the air.

MAY says that it has been proved that the announcer and the engineer provided the organization with information on the guard within the radio and television station building and that the radio station's guard system was under surveillance. The code word for storming the radio station building was "nur" [light]. If the plan succeeds, it was decided to form two councils. One would have been a council of religious ulema modeled on the higher council of the Islamic revolution chaired by Khomeyni. The second would have been a consultative council for governing the state and the people. Persons belonging to the organization or to the religious trends cooperating with the organization's members were to have been appointed to the two councils, in addition to the appointment of such persons to the revolutionary committees and the militia.

The paper reveals that the council of ulema which was to assume power included Hafiz Salamah, the imam of An-Nur Mosque; Shaykh al-Mahallawi, an imam in an Alexandria mosque; Mahhud 'Id; 'Abd ar-Rashid Saqr, imam of the Salah ad-Din Mosque; 'Abd al-Latif Mushtahari; Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam Faraj; 'Abbud az-Zumur; Fu'ad ad-Dawlibi, who would become chairman of the consultative and casuistry council; 'Umar Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, the terrorist mufti who had prepared 100 casette recording copies to be played in mosques and the areas under the organization's control.

INVESTIGATIONS RESUMED OF SECTARIAN DETAINEES

NC251757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1627 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) -- The office of the socialist public prosecutor today announced the names of 22 detainees who fomented sectarian feuds. The investigations of these persons will begin tomorrow, Monday.

The detainees are: Ramadan 'Abdallah 'Uthman, Sayyid 'Abd as-Salah Mustafa Raslan, Sa'id Yunus Ibrahim Sharkas, 'Abd al-Mun'im Ahmad Mustafa ash-Sharqawi, Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz Sa'd, Sayyid Mahmud Bahnasi, Ahmad Muhammad 'Awadallah, Samir Mahmud Muhammad Zaydan, 'Ali al-Jawad Hasan Abu Hashish, Ahmad Wahbi ad-Dasuqi, Salah 'Ali 'Umar Khalifah, Ibrahim Muhammad Jabr as-Sa'idi, Ihab as-Sayyid Jawdah, Ihsan 'Abd al-Halim 'Abd at-Tawwab as-Sa'dani, As-Sawwah Fathi Muhammad as-Sawwah, Sa'd Fu'ad Ibrahim Muhyi ad-Din, Hasan 'Abd al-Hamid Muhammad Mahjub, Dr Taha Nur Muhammad, Hamid Radwan al-Azhari, Salah Nazmi, Faruq 'Ali Thabit and Jabir 'Ali Mahhud 'Abbas.

The socialist public prosecutor has resumed investigations of another 25 detainees who caused sectarian sedition.

The investigators faced the detainees with the information available to them about their political activities. The investigation had been halted since 'Id al-Adha until today to assess the investigations which have been made to this time.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 499

JN221642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Oct (INA) -- Iraqi planes today attacked the Iranian enemy's positions in the southern sector of the operational theater, scoring direct hits. Our planes returned safely to base.

Communique No 499 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command put total known enemy losses during the past 24 hours at 48 dead and 3 tanks, 4 vehicles, 3 guns, 0 stockpiles of hardware and 6 observation posts destroyed.

Following is the text of Communique No 499 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Following is the outcome of the activities of our victorious armed forces last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Enemy concentrations were sighted in front of our units in the Shush area. Our units pounded the enemy concentrations forcing them to retreat after sustaining 13 killed and 1 tank, 1 vehicle, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed.
B. Our forward units attacked enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan area, killing 12 and destroying 1 tank, 1 vehicle, 1 stockpile of hardware and 1 observation post.
C. Six were killed and one personnel carrier, one vehicle and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
D. Six were killed and two stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
E. Five were killed and two guns and two observation posts were destroyed in the Mehran area.
F. Four were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
G. Two were killed and one tank and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
H. One vehicle and one gun were destroyed in the Dezful area.
I. One stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
J. Today, Our planes attacked enemy positions in the southern sector of the operational theater, scoring direct hits. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy loses amount to 48 dead and 3 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 4 vehicles, 3 guns, 9 stockpiles of hardware and 6 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Ten martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Three vehicles and one mortar damaged.
C. This morning, the enemy shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 October 1981

INA REPORTS ON IRAQI-JORDANIAN AGREEMENTS

JN261521 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Amman, 26 Oct (INA) -- Iraq and Jordan today signed an agreement stipulating that the Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development will give a loan to several development projects in Jordan.

The agreement was signed at the Jordanian prime minister's office. It was signed for the Iraqi side by Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and first deputy prime minister, and by Prime Minister Mudar Badran for the Jordanian side. In a speech following the signing of the agreement, Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed, in his own name and on the behalf of the Jordanian Government, his thanks for the hospitality and welcome accorded him, the opportunity to visit Jordan, and the friendly and positive atmosphere that prevailed during all the meetings and the fruitful results of the visit.

He described his talks with Jordanian officials as successful and fruitful, adding that they resulted in the approval of the formula for comprehensive [word indistinct] between the two fraternal states at this delicate stage through which the Arab nation is passing.

Mudar Badran delivered a speech in which he affirmed that the fruitful meetings between the two fraternal states prove that the good march is continuing in order to develop cooperation in the service of the two peoples.

The minutes of the meetings of the Iraqi-Jordanian joint committee for economic and technical cooperation were also signed. They were signed on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, and on the Jordanian side by Industry and Trade Minister Walid 'Asfur. The minutes include an agreement to form three committees that are specialized in trade exchange, industry, minerals, transportation, communications and housing and a committee for technical, cultural and scientific cooperation. They also include expanding bilateral trade, including the exchange of industrial and agricultural commodities; bolstering cooperation in the fields of housing, roads, transportation, industry and culture; and increasing the allotment of each state's trade centers in the other state.

Ramadan Press Conference

JN261658 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Amman, 26 Oct (PETRA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, said that Jordanian-Iraqi relations are exemplary, adding that these relations are a cornerstone in building the Arab intrinsic force and a realistic method that could be the Arab opening to unifying Arab ranks to confront challenges menacing the Arab nation. He said the Jordanian-Iraqi meetings in Amman aimed at completing the continued contacts taking place at the highest levels. These contacts revolve around bilateral, Arab and international issues.

In a press conference here today, Ramadan said: During our visit we tried to deepen economic cooperation between the two countries and strengthen the bases of coordination and integration concerning various joint projects, because we are convinced that Arab economic integration constitutes a solid, major step toward Arab unity. He praised Jordan's honorable stand in support of Iraq and the other pan-Arab issues. He added that Jordan, which became a target of hostility due to its honorable stand on Iraq, is the only Arab country whose armed forces are determindly and seriously confronting Israel.

Asked about the future of the Iraqi-Iranian war, which has entered its second year, Ramadan said that Iraq did not impose war on Iran but rather restorted to it after all ways and means had failed to regain Iraq's rights and sovereignty over its land and waters and after the other side carried out repeated attacks and declared its designs to usurp further Iraqi and Arabs lands. Iraq, has since the first day of the war, stated that it is prepared to solve the conflict through peaceful ways, either through direct or indirect negotiations and with or without mediation. I believe the war will end when the other side recognizes our rights. We will definitely not accept anything other than recognition of our rights and confirmation of borders. He asserted that Iraq will continue the war until Iran recognizes our full rights.

Asked whether it is possible to purify the Arab atmosphere and change the attitudes of some Arab countries toward the war during the next Arab summit conference, Ramadan said: We cannot make predictions, but all signs in the Arab arena suggest the opposite.

On arms cooperation between the Iranian regime and Israel and how far this affects the current war, Ramadan said: Iraq knew of this cooperation in the first week of war and that Iran is not fighting with its weapons. The recent documents such as on the Argentine plane and the statements by Iranian opposition leaders all confirm this cooperation. However, we were taken by surprise when some Arab brothers said that these documents were allegations to harm the revolution in Iran. He asserted that arms cooperation between Iran, Israel and the United States will not change Iraq's stand but rather will make it more steadfast.

On Iraq's position on the Saudi initiative on the Middle East issue, Ramadan said: As far as this issue is concerned, Iraq is committed to the resolutions of the Baghdad, Tunis and Amman summit conferences, which defined the general principles of Arab solidarity toward the Palestinian issue. One of these principles dictates that under no circumstances should anyone act unilaterally in tackling this issue. Any change in our stands should be made at an Arab summit. We are now not concerned about giving our opinion regarding the Saudi initiative. If this initiative is proposed at the next Arab summit, we will certainly have a clear-cut opinion on it. He added that Iraq will only change its stand if it is convinced that the new stand is part of new tactics. He expressed the hope that the Arab arena will not be dismembered as a result of the proposed plans and that the Palestinian issue will unify the Arab stands.

Asked about the causes of dispute between Iraq and Syria, Ramadan said that the dispute is longstanding and known and it is difficult to explain its causes. He attacked the ruling regime in Syria, describing it as not only hostile to Iraq, but also to the Arab nation.

On Iraqi-Libyan relations, Ramadan said: It is possible to restore normal relations between the two countries unless the Libyan stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war changes and unless Libya adopts neutrality at least. It is up to Libya to determine this.

On Iraq's appriasal of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council, Ramadan said that the Gulf states considers it a union [ittihad] comprising states of the same nature and trends. He expressed the hope that this union will add further strength to the Arab nation and not lead to the formation of groups and gatherings. Iraq wishes these states to achieve unity among themselves.

Asked to appraise the possible use of Arab oil as a pan-Arab weapon, Ramadan said that the use of oil as a weapon should not be limited to a specific phase. I believe the strong weapon is Arab solidarity and that the Arabs lack will but not means.

In reply to a question, Ramadan said the French Government has declared its readiness to rebuild the Iraqi nuclear reactors. The question of financing the rebuilding of the reactors is not worrying us. We are determined to rebuild the reactor and to avoid the loopholes exploited by the Israeli enemy in attacking the reactors.

He opposed Egypt's participation in the Fes summit conference. He expressed surprise over some opinions which call for giving Egypt a chance and for demonstrating good intentions toward it. He said that Egypt has departed the Arab rank and it can return, if the factors that caused its departure are eliminated. He expressed his sorrow that the new Egyptian leadership intends to pursue the previous leadership's march.

He described the relations with the Soviet Union as good and normal. He said: We cannot deal with it as an Arab state because it is a big state enjoying interests in the area.

The press conference was attended by Iraqi Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, the Iraqi ambassador in Amman, the Iraqi side to the joint Iraqi-Jordanian committee, the directors of information departments in Jordan and a large number of newsmen and correspondents of Arab and foreign news agencies.

Ramadan Departs

JN262030 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 26 Oct (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, and his delegation returned here this evening at the end of a 3-day visit to Jordan.

KING HUSAYN LEAVES FOR UK, U.S. OFFICIAL VISIT

JN271225 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur left Amman today for the United Kingdom on a private visit of several days during which his majesty will meet with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He will also meet with Saudi Crown Prince ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

His majesty will also pay an official visit to the United States at the invitation of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Their majesties were seen off at Amman Airport by Prince Muhammad, Crown Prince Hasan and a number of members of the Hashemite family. They were also seen off by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Sentate President Bahjat at-Talhuni, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, National Consultative Council Speaker Ahmad at-Tarawinah, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd ibn Zayid, the ministers, his majesty's military secretary, the chief of staff, senior government and army officials, the British ambassador and the U.S. charge d'affaires in Amman.

Crown Prince Hasan was sworn in as regent during his majesty's absence from the homeland. The swearing-in was attended by the prime minister and Cabinet members.

Accompanying his majesty was Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash. The official delegation, which will include a number of senior officials, will leave Amman during the next few days to join his majesty during his visit to the United States.

AS-SIYASAH INTERVIEWS PREMIER AL-WAZZAN

LD251208 Kuwait KUNA in English 1045 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Oct (KUNA) -- Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan emphasized his government's rejection for any trend aiming at the internationalization of the Lebanese crisis and stressed that any solution to it should remain within the Lebanese and Arab framework.

In an interview published Sunday by Kuwaiti daily AS-SIYASAH, Al-Wazzan pointed out that all the Lebanese parties concerned with the conflict are currently inclined towards a national solution within the Lebanese-Arab framework, that his government believes in this direction and strongly rejects any inclination towards internationalization.

The Lebanese premier said the stand of French President Francois Mitterrand on Lebanon was based on "a correct assessment of the Lebanese situation" when he said that the possibility of any kind of intervention was "pending on a request by all the conflicting parties on the Lebanese platform."

As an outlet from the Lebanese "painful reality," Al-Wazzan called for "the intensification of the Lebanese efforts and those of the Arab follow-up committee for the purpose of implementing the actual steps towards the achievement of reconciliation and security.

The Arab follow-up committee comprises the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria and a representative for the Arab League.

Answering a question on the Lebanese stand concerning the Saudi peace proposal, the Lebanese premier said "we are for any solution that satisfies our Palestinian case and serves the Palestinian people's interests and rights to self-determination and an independent state on their national soil.

"We are for any solution that leads to the restoration of all the occupied Arab territories and the security and safety of the Arab world at present and in the future," he added.

Al-Wazzan said the Israeli rejection of the principles of the Saudi peace plan should be viewed as an incentive for the Arabs to adopt a unified strategy. "We could pave the way for this strategy by putting an end to the Arab differences which caused destruction and weakness and made room for the enemy to continue its arrogance and aggression.

AL-WAZZAN DENOUNCES SINN AL-FIL EXPOSION

NC261633 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpts] On leaving Government House, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in a statement commented on the explosion in the Sinn al-Fil area this morning. He said: I record my strong denunciation of this criminal incident. It seems that the evil hands trampling on the citizens' security have resumed their criminal activity in Lebanon. It is as if the schemers and culprits cannot rest when they see the situation is calm.

Answering a question on the current pessimistic atmosphere about the meetings of the Arab followup committee, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: There is no need for pessimism. Conditions have not reached the extent that allows such pessimism. We have bet and are still betting on the Arab solution. When difficulties crop up, we do not get pessimistic but double our efforts. There is no alternative for us but to work to rescue Lebanon from its ordeal. We believe in this, work on this basis and will continue to follow this direction.

TISHRIN WARNS AGAINST 'IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR'

JN261118 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0815 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 26 Oct (SANA) -- TISHRIN asserts in a commentary today that Syria knows the price it must pay for its stands. It is also aware of the extent of sacrifices required by its steadfastness against and challenge to the enemies of the nation and its cause.

The paper adds: The soundness and correctness of the Syrian Arab stand, with all its dimensions and manifestations on all levels and in all fields, have prompted hostile forces to continuously plot against Syria and wage savage campaigns against it.

The paper continues: All hostile agents are working against Syria and all the trumpets of this camp are directed against Syria. In view of all this, Syria stands where it should. It is steadfast when interest demands steadfastness and it is confrontational when need requires confrontation.

In this respect, the paper refers to Syria's firm ties with the Palestinian revolutionaries and its strong belief that the Palestine question is a Syrian issue in every sense.

TISHRIN says Syria has not contemplated and will not contemplate abandoning its responsibilities in Lebanon. It will not spare any new sacrifices for the sake of supporting Lebanon and foiling the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy and its designs against its neighbors -- the Syrians and Palestinians.

The paper concludes by saying: In view of this fact, which is being reaffirmed today, Syria, speaking from its lofty and vanguard frontline position and from its devotion to the nation and its issue, warns against any irresponsible behavior and any suspicious activity from any source. And, out of sincere feeling of fraternity and common interest, Syria would like to remind everyone of its established and unquestioned capability of taking effective deterrent action, especially since the current phase is too tough and dangerous to tolerate any childish games of ignorant chaos.

DAMASCUS BROADCAST: NO COALITION WITH MUBARAK

JN232123 Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt in Arabic 2010 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] O brothers in Egypt, ever since his official assumption of the presidential office, Husni Mubarak's image has been polished to a high gloss by Western and Egyptian media. They want him to be acceptable to the Egyptian man in the street. The actions taken by the media toward their new man in Egypt is not strange. What is truly strange is that some nationalists believe in this halo, which the media attempt to draw around him, demanding that other opposition groups turn over a new leaf with Mubarak and give him a chance to take a line different from the one drawn up for him by As-Sadat before he was killed.

The latest prank emanating from these people's genious is to ask Mubarak to form a coalition of Egyptian nationalist groups. Despite the fact that we do not expect Mubarak to agree to this, we oppose this idea from the outset because the struggle of the Arab people in Egypt was not directed against As-Sadat as a person but against a regime and a line of action. As-Sadat as a person has fallen but his regime is still there, represented by Husni Mubarak -- with whom these people call on us to cooperate. This cooperation or coalition is with the representatives of the United States and Israel in Egypt. It is cooperation that will tip Mubarak's scale in the struggle between him and our Egyptian people, in addition to a betrayal of the pure blood shed in order to change the regime and the line and not the individual ruler. Any such call will undoubtedly destroy the aspirations of our Egyptian people for the freedom and progress they have been struggling and sacrificing for over the past 10 years.

The call to establish a coalition with Mubarak's regime is a call to establish a coalition with Begin and Reagan, which our people in Egypt reject and abhor. The people will not join hands with those who hold hands with Zionism and imperialism and who have chained the hands of the people and forced them to accept the humiliation of subservience.

RADIO ATTACKS EYTAN'S STATEMENT ON GOLAN

JN231423 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] When the enemy chief of staff publicly calls for further Zionist settlement of the occupied Golan and when he thinks the annexation of the Golan to the Zionist entity is in the interest of Israel's security, he adds nothing new to Israel's arrogant policy. Rather, he is once again confirming our views and principled and firm stand toward this enemy whose expansionist ambitions know no bounds and whose racist dreams of establishing a Zionist entity from the Nile to the Euphrates know no limits.

The enemy chief of staff's declaration yesterday that the Golan is an integral part of the Zionist entity is in no way different from the Zionist declaration that Jerusalem is Israel's eternal capital, that their mythical forefathers built the pyramids in Egypt, or that they have rights to the Arabian Peninsula's oil.

The enemy chief of staff's statements add nothing new to the facts of the enemy's expansionist abitions and racist dreams, but do show how far U.S. imperialism and the traitors in Cairo and Khartoum go in providing moral and material support to this enemy, thereby heightening his arrogance and procrastination and enabling the implementation of his expansionist plans.

Therefore, when U.S. imperialism concludes a strategic alliance with this enemy, it is involved with him in an aggressive partnership and becomes a direct partner in occupying Arab lands as well as taking direct responsibility for the enemy's threat to annex and usurp this land and disperse its Arab owners. These statements also once again prove the impossibility of peace with this racist expansionist enemy and confirm that what he wants is surrender of the Arabs, occupation of their lands and dispersal from their homes.

These obvious facts have always proven correct, but they must always be remembered, particularly as the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arab nation is escalating and when our Arab area is witnessing suspect moves and plans that are consistent with Zionist-imperialist objectives.

There is no doubt that the Arab masses that opposed the Camp David conspiracy and the U.S. reactionary conspiracy in Lebanon will, with all their strength, oppose the completion or the continuation of the Camp David conspiracy under different labels. This is because our masses who carried out the death sentence against traitor As-Sadat cannot be fooled. They know what they want and also know how to achieve what they want through struggle and further confrontation of the nation's enemies, whether these are known enemies or traitors in the Arab homeland.

If the enemy chief of staff's statements concern us just as they concern the whole Arab nation, then we reaffirm that our policy of steadfastness and confrontation, the strengthening of our alliance with the friendly Soviet Union and the socialist bloc countries, the achievement of strategic balance with the enemy, and developing national confrontation to a height of deterrence and attack is the more advanced and effective means for the liberation of the Golan, the West Bank and Gaza and for the restoration of the Arab rights in full.

MA'ARIV INTERVIEWS CHIEF OF STAFF EYTAN

TA230930 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Oct 81 p 4

[Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan interviewed by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez -- date, place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Have any military-security changes occurred in the region since As-Sadat's assassination?

[Answer] President As-Sadat was a central figure in the Middle East, and around him was built a process that he initiated and led. Internationally, he was the pillar of this process. As-Sadat was spoken of as was no other Middle East leader. The assassination toppled this pillar. It is too early to say whether the ceiling will also fall. Perhaps not. The ceiling was the process: Camp David, peace and the renewed American penetration into the principal Arab country, Egypt. Militarily, we do not perceive any change at this time. Perhaps there are changes below the surface that we do not sense. You must bear in mind that the assassination came out of the Egyptian Army. Today we are unable to say whether this act has weakened the army as a homogenous body supporting the regime, or what this army's degree of loyalty to the regime is today. We hear that many people are being dismissed, that there are purges and arrests. It is being done quietly, but it is going on within the army, in Egypt. Outside Egypt, the murder is liable to encourage hostile moves against that country through the direct use of force or by intensifying subversive activity.

[Question] If violent clashes break out -- for example, on the Egyptian-Libyan border -- will Israel intervene, or act in another sector?

[Answer] This is not our problem. This is a problem we must be interested in, and which must preoccupy us, but it is an American problem.

[Question] Is it possible that the rumors about an airlift from Syria to Libya -- rumors which have proved false -- are in fact based on a situation that is liable to come about in reality?

[Answer] We must examine whether the Syrian Army has motives for sending troops to Libya. Does it wish to strengthen Libya vis-a-vis Sudan, or to enable the Libyans to attack Sudan with the Syrian Army being situated on the Egyptian-Libyan border for containment purposes? Do they intend to move into central Africa? Such a move, if it comes about, goes beyond what is termed local subversion. What must be borne in mind in this connection are the huge armories the Soviets are setting up in both Libya and in Syria. The transfer of troops from Syria to Libya -- the more so without their combat means and equipment, which come from the local emergency depots -- is a simple operation. You take a few planes, or a ship, and you move a large force, whose equipment is already prepared. This can also be done in the opposite direction. It can be carried out by personnel trained in the use of Soviet equipment. The rumors pointed to a theoretical situation, but this possibility of a transfer of troops, if it actually were to take place, could indicate long-range or worldwide plans by the Russians.

[Question] Can Syria allow itself to send a Russian [as published] force to Libya?

[Answer] From the Syrian point of view, this is a very dangerous move, because there could be a flare up in Lebanon. In my view, in the event of such a move, the Syrians will not act without getting guarantees from the Russians that they will not remain exposed on the Golan Heights or in Lebanon. The Russians themselves do not want to fight in Libya and they do not want to send allies from Europe here. On the other hand, they could say to the Syrians: "You send troops to Libya, as Cuba sends troops to Ethiopia and Angola, and we will look after you, in accordance with our military pact. Where Israel is concerned, you can rest easy." Given this or a similar state of affairs, it is definitely possible that the Syrians might send troops to Libya.

[Question] Does the state of alert in Syria -- which was declared during the missile crisis -- still exist?

[Answer] The Syrians slowly moved away from that state -- but not in all spheres. They released some reserves, but not all they had called up.

[Question] And the missiles are still in Lebanon?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Is there no movement on this matter?

[Answer] There is Syrian consolidation. Psychologically, they are assuming that the matter has been accepted as a fact. From their point of view, the problem no longer exists.

[Question] Do you also accept this matter as self-evident?

[Answer] No. The State of Israel does not accept it that way.

[Question] And the solution?

[Answer] Since an attempt was made to find a solution through U.S. mediation, I assume that in the coming period diplomatic activity on this subject will resume.

[Question] Is a military solution liable to bring in its wake an all-out war with Syria?

[Answer] Firstly, there is and there can be a military solution to the problem. We have spent a lot of time in a situation assessment of what would follow afterward. This will be influenced by the international situation, the ratio of forces, the superpower involvement in the Middle East, and the death of President as-Sadat. All this must be taken into consideration. I cannot say that a military solution would necessarily lead to war; but I cannot ignore the fact that it could happen.

[Question] Let us move to the terrorists and the Soviet aid they are getting.

[Answer] That aid is continuing with the supply of heavy arms. The terrorists are continuing to train and organize. The state of affairs today is different from that of a year ago. Without the Soviet Union the terrorists would not receive aid -- not even from other countries, such as Libya, Bulgaria or North Korea. The terrorists are being equipped with large quantities of arms, with artillery, Katyushas, tanks and anti-aircraft weapons. According to the press, 'Arafat has also asked Russia for missiles.

[Question] Are the terrorists violating the cease-fire, or only organizing and reinforcing their deployment?

[Answer] There is a buildup of arms in the entire region south of Beirut. All told, in this whole area the terrorists have about 200 artillery pieces and tanks. The cease-fire is generally being maintained.

[Question] Is there terrorist activity in Jordan and Syria?

[Answer] There are terrorist attempts to operate from Jordan, the Jordanians are foiling this activity. Some time ago there was a report that the Jordanians had discovered katyushas opposite Elat. That was true.

[Question] A few days ago there was a report that Israeli Air Force planes had not overflown the Tabuk base in Saudi Arabia before that?

[Answer] At various times we would fly there for intelligence purposes.

[Question] I would like to go back to what you said about the Egyptian Army. You stressed the fact that As-Sadat's assassins had come from there and that purges were being carried out in the army. Are there reports or fears centering on the possibility that the army is liable to interfere with the government in Egypt?

[Answer] I just want to stick to the facts. As-Sadat's assassination occurred during a parade. That was a military parade. That means that such a thing could happen. The fact is that it did happen. As for what could happen in the future -- that is a matter for guesswork. We have nothing on which to base fears in this matter.

[Question] A few weeks before As-Sadat's assassination, you spoke -- during an address at Giv'at Olga -- of the apprehension that he could go....

[Answer] I think that in such regimes this could happen.

[Question] Is peace in danger?

[Answer] No. Mubarak said that he would continue the process, and he is continuing As-Sadat's policy.

[Question] But already now changes are taking place, and an order has been given to the Egyptian media to cease attacking the Arab states.

[Answer] True. But at the same time he says that the peace process will go on, and the peace process is Egypt's basic policy.

[Question] Are you going to visit Egypt on 6 November?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Why not?

[Answer] The Egyptians asked for a postponement owing to mourning for As-Sadat.

[Question] Recently there have been discussions about the defense budget. Minister Sharon has ordered it cut. At the time you fought fiercely against this, but now the budget is being slashed and the chief of staff's voice is not heard. Why?

[Answer] The arguments over the budget last year were between the Treasury and the Defense Ministry. This year, after elections, the government adopted a comprehensive economic plan. Last year there were no cuts in education or in other ministries, the battle was only against us. This year everyone is feeling cuts, everyone is obligated. This is a comprehensive policy, and therefore the defense establishment puts forward its needs within the framework of the government's overall plan. The budget has a framework and we are holding discussions about it and analyzing its implications. We have not yet finished, when the implications and the conclusions are known, the plan may be accepted or it may be rejected. We will wait and see.

[Question] If the General Staff finds serious implications, as it did last year, will the budget framework be changed?

[Answer] I don't know. Right now all is quiet. There are no leaks from Cabinet sessions, and there is no public struggle on this issue. Since the budget discussion has not yet been concluded, and since there are three alternatives, I do not intend to talk about this subject until the discussions are completed.

[Question] What are the three alternatives?

[Answer] I will not discuss that.

[Question] Can we expect additional senior IDF appointments in the near future?

[Answer] There is a personnel and appointments plan, and things are proceeding according to a set timetable.

[Question] What percentage of the appointments that you promise are actually made?

[Answer] A high percentage; over time, virtually all of them.

[Question] Six months ago it was said that Raful [the chief of staff's nickname] was both defense minister and chief of staff. Now there are some who say that Sharon is both defense minister and chief of staff. Is there anything to such talk?

[Answer] There is nothing to it.

[Question] Does the fact that the present defense minister was a major general in the IDF and a figure very much involved in all military spheres have an effect as compared with a defense minister who is a civilian and was not involved in military life?

[Answer] There are many advantages to this; there are also disadvantages, but there are many more advantages.

[Question] Given the recent attack in Antwerp, is it possible that the IDF will react along Israel's borders to terrorist attacks against Jewish targets abroad?

[Answer] So far we have not identified the specific organization that perpetrated the attack in Antwerp. But before that there were attacks in Rome, Cyprus and Greece. Terrorist activity abroad continues. There are many splinter groups operating there. We must get at the roots, the heads, to see where it comes from, where it grows, who is behind it. It is not just Israel, not just the IDF, that must take this attitude, but the entire world. Not long ago the commander of NATO was fired at in Germany, and I consider that part of international terrorism. The problem is not Israel's alone, it is an international problem.

[Question] Do you forsee continued quiet in southern Lebanon?

[Answer] The quiet is the antithesis of the terrorists' objective. They say so themselves. It is hard for me to assess whether they will violate the cease-fire, but it must be recalled that Lebanon is a center of international terrorism. This center serves those who are interested in worldwide terrorism.

YITZHAQ SHAMIR ON AUTONOMY, PALESTINIAN STATE

TA241251 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Alan Ben-'Ami, time and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] We want our neighbors, and those international factors, friends and non-friends, to know that it is not the time for pressure on Israel. Such a pressure will not help. Israel will not change its position. We know exactly the limits of the concessions we can make, and we have already reached these limits.

[Question] What happens if people again start talking about that the limit is not good enough, that unless there is movement from Israel, there is going to be no movements in the autonomy.

[Answer] The purpose of the autonomy scheme that we have proposed is not to create a state for a stateless people and not to give a home to a homeless people, because the Palestinian Arab people is not a stateless people and not a homeless people. They have already their state, they have already their homeland and country. It's called now Jordan but it doesn't matter. Jordan is a Palestinian Arab State. Its population, the majority of it is Palestinian, of Palestinian origin. Its culture the language, the mentality, all is Palestinian. Therefore, I can say the Palestinian Arabs have already their state. But the autonomy solution has to give an answer to these 1.2 million Arab Palestinians living in the terrorities of Samaria, Judaea and Gaza, and who do not want to live under our control. Maybe the reality which will develop, the conditions which will be created, will give an answer which will be acceptable to them and to us.

[Question] The only answer that we are talking about at the moment is that the territory of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza become an independent Palestinian state or become part of a Palestinian state?

[Answer] We will never accept, we will never accept a second Palestinian Arab State in our country.

[Question] And what would be the attitude of Israel if the PLO would overthrow King Husayn and take control of what you call a Palestinian state across the Jordan River?

[Answer] For us it is not important by whom will be ruled this state of Jordan which is the Palestinian state. It can be ruled by King Husayn as now. It can be ruled by [name indistinct], it doesn't matter for us. For us is important the basic fact that this state is a Palestinian Arab state.

[Question] And what about Israel's argument that the Palestinian state will in effect be a Soviet-controlled state in the Middle East?

[Answer] Well, it is clear. If we will see now the links of the PLO with Soviet Russia and you will listen to their speeches and to their statements and declarations, it is obvious that this state, if it will some day come into existence, will be a Soviet base of aggression against us and the other pro-western countries in this area.

[Question] Then shouldn't Israel be concerned about who is ruling that Palestinian state; for example, whether it would be King Husayn or whether it would be Yasir 'Arafat?

[Answer] We cannot intervene in the internal conditions of any neighbor state. We cannot dictate, not to Egypt and not to Jordan and not to Syria, who has to rule these countries. It's not our duty.

[Question] Would Israel be prepared to discuss with King Husayn or with PLO representatives an arrangement between Israel and the Palestinian state across the river Jordan?

[Answer] Well, according to the Camp David agreement, we will have to discuss one day, to negotiate with Jordan the borders, the frontiers between Israel and Jordan. And we are ready to do it one day with the rulers of this country.

[Question] And if the rulers are very clearly the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by Yasir 'Arafat or George Habash, would Israel be prepared to talk with them then?

[Answer] I cannot imagine such a possibility because these people whose names you have mentioned are opposed to any negotiations and any contacts with Israel.

'AL HAMISHMAR INTERVIEW WITH EGYPT'S GHALI

TA251108 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 25 Oct 81 p 3

[Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali interviewed in Cairo by Smadar Peri: "Normalization Will Continue Even After 26 April" -- date not given]

[Text] "In 4 years of negotiations, you have often presented us with many questions. First you did it quietly, with good manners and some bashfulness, wishing to know: What will happen after As-Sadat? What will happen to peace if As-Sadat disappears? Now As-Sadat is dead, and you have your answer already in new President Husni Mubarak's very first declaration. Yet now you have another question and strong fears: What will happen after 26 April, what will happen to peace and normalization after the completion of the withdrawal from the Sinai? I can assure you: peace will continue even after 26 April. Relations between Israel and Egypt will be just like Egypt's relations with any other country. Yet, I know already that after 26 April, you will come up with a new question."

This is what Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, told the 'AL HAMISHMAR correspondent in Cairo, in a special interview.

Question: Since the beginning of normal relations between Israel and Egypt, the feeling has existed in Israel that there really are no normal ties. There is recoil from contact with Israel and Egyptian tourists do not visit Israel.

Answer: In each of my conversations with personalities from Israel I have heard this complaint. I do not understand what you want. Relations between Israel and Egypt are identical to Egypt's relations with any other country it has peace with.

Question: The Israelis have been flooding Cairo, Egyptian citizens, on the other hand, are encountering many difficulties when they wish to come to Israel.

Answer: We cannot force Egyptian citizens to go to Israel. They have a different order of priorities. Tourism is not something that can be forced. Every Egyptian citizens who wishes to go to Israel can do on in accordance with his own desire.

Question: Do you encourage Egyptian tourism?

Answer: We are neither encouraging it nor piling up difficulties. (with a smile) Would you like us to take a group of security personnel and government employees, dress them up in civilian clothes and send them to Israel?... I am sure that if you finally find a solution to the problem of (Dayr as-Sultan) hundreds of copts will make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and visit Israel.

Question: However, Egyptian intelligentsia has been shunning the peace process, and this plays a major role in shaping public opinion against having normal relations with Israel.

Answer: Part of our intelligentsia is like your "Gush Emunim." A small part of it objects to peace, and I can sympathize: They have a strong interest in maintaining ties with the Arab countries, and you will not be able to be a surrogate. I do not think they object to the idea of peace, only to having contacts with Israelis.

Question: How would it be possible to win over the hearts of the people who shape public opinion in Egypt to encourage normal ties with Israel?

Answer: By solving the Palestinian problem. I am sure that if the atmosphere in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip changes, a large portion of them will change their position.

Question: In view of the intention to accelerate the autonomy negotiations, what scenario do you have in mind? What is Egypt's position?

Answer: We are flexible. We will, first of all, take action toward changing the atmosphere in the West Bank and Gaza and will make all efforts to have the Palestinians join the negotiations.

Question: Would you, at a certain stage, wish to bring the Palestinians to the negotiating table?

Answer: Certainly. We will incorporate them either indirectly or directly, but it will be difficult, because their predicament has grown worse in the last 2 years.

Question: Why?

Answer: I am talking about the military conquest and then about the fact that Israel has brought about a demographic change in those areas by establishing new settlements.

Question: What about the idea of implementing the autonomy in Gaza, as a model, at the first stage, and only then in the West Bank?

Answer: We have no objection to the idea of "Gaza first," but at the first stage we must reach an agreement in principle on a general plan that will serve as a basis for the West Bank as well, in order to make possible the participation of the Palestinians.

Question: What do you regard as the major obstacle?

Answer: The settlements.

Question: You are talking about the Palestinians joining the negotiations even before they recognize Israel's existence. Did they themselves present conditions for their joining the negotiations?

Answer: Even before one asks about conditions, Israel must give greater credibility to the peace process and cease settlement activity in the West Bank and Gaza, even though settlements can be removed, because the establishment of new settlements destroys the local inhabitants' trust in Israel. In general, this is a great contradiction. We are holding negotiations on peace, while you are setting up settlements contrary to the peace agreement.

Question: Egypt has been talking about a comprehensive peace. In your opinion, which Arab country will be the next to join the negotiations?

Answer: We do not have a monopoly on the solutions or the formulations. If Jordan or Saudi Arabia wants to join in, fine. However the precondition is that any initiative they propose should be accepted by the United States, Egypt and Israel.

Question: What will be the difference between Egypt under President as-Sadat's rule and under Husni Mubarak?

Answer: There will not be any significant difference, perhaps only in style. However, you in Israel should know: Normalization will continue even after 26 April 1982.

DAVAR COMMENTARY ON AUTONOMY, SINAI WITHDRAWAL

TA231030 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Oct 81 pp 13, 20

[Hagay Eshed commentary: "There Will Be No Alternative To Linkage"]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Menahem Begin repeatedly states there will be no linkage. Autonomy talks will not necessarily end before the date set for the completion for the Sinai withdrawl -- April 1982. In contrast to this, a desirable target date had previously been set for the completion of the autonomy talks, to be held at an accelerated rate from now on -- by mid-January 1982.

It is true that the core of the movement to stop the withdrawal from Sinai is flourishing on the negation of the Camp David agreement with all its sections, including the autonomy agreement; but this is the paradox we can expect. That movement broke out of its core quite some time ago and it will turn into a great storm that will actually sweep a broad public along with it, if autonomy talks break down. This will be even more true, if that breakdown comes against the backdrop of the Egyptian demand to turn the autonomy into a Palestinian state headed by the PLO.

In contrast to this, Prime Minister Menahem Begin's situation will be easier if he is able to indicate the achievement of an autonomy agreement with Egypt, with U.S. participation, according to which the IDF will remain in its bases for the next 5 years and even more, with the same thing applying to the settlements and footholds established in the areas of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Menahem Begin will then say that this is recompense for the cost of the Sinai withdrawal and this claim can certainly be accepted by the majority of the public. This will not be so if no autonomy agreement is achieved at the end of the accelerated round of talks, by the middle of January. In that case, the movement to stop the withdrawal from Sinai will gain great acclaim in public opinion. It will be able to claim that the fight going on in the streets of Yamit is the fight for Giryat Arba' and even for the old city of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. This will be great acclaim for the claim that the evacuation of Yamit should be made as difficult as possible, both internally and externally, because if this withdrawal is carried out easily, it will be a temptation and a justification for the continuation of international pressure on the Government of Israel to evacuate all the other conquered territories easily and successfully, as was done in Yamit and the Rafah approaches.

And other opening picture from last week: President Mubarak has begun to expose his changes. In his first moves he has already been revealed to be no less experienced and wily a statesman than his predecessor, President as-Sadat. Who knows, perhaps the student will rise above his mentor. The unilateral "sulha" [appeasement, pardon] he declared with regard to the Arab countries is possibly not entirely unilateral. There have already been indications that the Arab countries want to bring the "Egyptian black sheep" back to the fold. There is room for bargaining over the conditions of this return. President Mubarak can claim that, first of all, he wants to get the whole of Sinai back and this is the real content of his declaration that the peace process will continue. To be more precise -- this is the real test of that declaration -- does he only mean the completion of the withdrawal from Sinai or also -- and before that -- the conclusion of the autonomy agreement? It is true that President Mubarak can disclaim the autonomy agreement even after its achievement, but it is more difficult to disclaim a written, signed agreement than to prevent its achievement.

If the withdrawal from Sinai is completed without the autonomy agreement having been previously obtained, Egypt will have a free hand to join in the international blockade on Israel after that, until Israel's agreement to the incorporation of the PLO in the negotiations over the founding of a Palestinian state under PLO leadership, perhaps in accordance with the Saudi Arabian "Fahd plan" and perhaps in accordance with another version.

In the previous rounds of autonomy talks, Prime Minister Menahem Begin claimed that over one thing there could be no argument. The autonomy was not a state, nor a sovereignty, but something less than either. The test of what he said is now, in the round of talks that opened this week. The test will, at the same time, be in the field.

This week Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's appointment of Professor Menahem Milsom was finally confirmed; this appointment is the first sign of an attempt to found a civilian administration, separate from the Military Government. The civilian administration can be set up in a district framework (cantonism), not only in an inclusive framework of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and not only in the framework of an elected council. This can be de facto administrative autonomy, but even if it makes Israel's position easier, it will leave President Mubarak free to work against it after April 1982 in the fold of the fighting Arab family or even at its head.

King Husayn, whose experience in survival exercises is the greatest in the Middle East, already feels that the most fateful and decisive round of autonomy talks has begun, as well as for the survival and existence chances of the Camp David agreement in its entirety. King Husayn will attempt in the next few weeks to get himself into the picture and join in the peace process in order to help it to succeed or to foil it. This week PLO head Yasir 'Arafat did the same, on his visit to Moscow and his being elevated in status by the rulers of the Soviet Union. If any decisions were made there, we will soon know.

All of these are preparatory moves toward a concentrated attempt to revise the Camp David agreements and replace them -- or -- to "complete" them, which would come to the same thing -- in another framework, of negotiations over a solution to the Palestinian problem. An autonomy agreement, if it is obtained by January 1982, would be able to block this concentrated attempt against Israel. If it is not obtained, there will be no alternative to a revision of the Camp David agreement, which will be demanded not only by the Arabs (including Egypt) but also the Europeans, the Soviets and perhaps the Americans as well. And then the demand to stop the withdrawal from Sinai until after that revision will gain an enormous impetus and the government of Israel will not be able, and perhaps will not want, to try to curb it.

BEGIN DISCUSSES HIS TALK WITH EGYPT'S 'ALI

TA261212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Report on Midday Newsreel by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem -- live]

[Text] This morning, the prime minister said, in the talk with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, agreement was reached regarding the autonomy issue. A joint attempt will be made to achieve a breakthrough in these talks, in which nothing has happened yet. The answer the prime minister found as a way to break through the impasse in the negotiations is an attempt to concentrate effort in the coming period on one issue that has to do with the autonomy, namely, the election of the administrative council. This is how the prime minister explained this idea.

[Begin recording] [Begin] The Camp David agreement states that after the administrative council is formed and begins to operate, we are to withdraw the Military Government and part of our military forces. Therefore, we regard this as the key, because if the administrative council is elected, formed and begins to function, then movement on our part begins: Firstly, the withdrawal of the Military Government, and secondly, the removal of part of our forces, while the remaining forces are to be stationed at specified security locations. And we, as I informed General 'Ali, will be ready to produce a map on which these security locations will be marked, where the Israeli Army units in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will be stationed. This idea was not rejected by the Egyptian Government. I can say that it is my impression that it was accepted as a basis for thought and for discussion. To accelerate the discussion, both delegations agreed that we must make an effort to implement what President as-Sadat said to me, and what we both said at our press conference at our last meeting in Alexandria, namely: An effort must be made to complete the negotiations on autonomy for the Arab residents of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza by the end of the year. [end recording]

To this end, representatives of Israel, the United States and Egypt will meet at the beginning of next month. Israel will be represented by three ministers; the foreign affairs, defense and interior ministers; Egypt will be represented by three ministers, two of whom will be Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Dr Ghali, while the third Egyptian minister has not yet been determined. The prime minister told the reporters that he has already informed U.S. ambassador Samuel Lewis of the decision, and of course asked the ambassador to forward this message to the U.S. Administration so it can send a high-ranking delegation to the talks, which will be held at the beginning of next month in Cairo.

Thus, the prime minister regards the talks as successful on two points: Firstly, a seven-point tourism agreement, and the attempt to achieve a breakthrough in the autonomy talks. The prime minister was asked whether Kamal Hasan 'Ali had brought a message from President Mubarak. The prime minister replied that no special message had been brought, but there were greetings from President Mubarak. The prime minister again invited President Mubarak to visit Jerusalem to meet with him. Kamal Hasan 'Ali did not give him a binding reply, and it is still not known when the two leaders will meet. The intention is to have a meeting before the Egyptian president's trip to the United States at the end of the year or the beginning of the new year.

RADIO ON AGREEMENTS REACHED BETWEEN 'ALI, SHARON

TA261823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 26 Oct 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali is now on his way to the farm of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon for a dinner Sharon will give in 'Ali's honor. This evening both men concluded all the issues pertaining to the strengthening of the normalization in the relations between Israel and Egypt. During the day, 'Ali met with the president of the state, the prime minister, the foreign minister and the interior minister. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the talks held by Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

[Schiffer -- live] This evening we may be pleased about the things that were concluded -- this is what the participants in the working meeting which was held at the Plaza Hotel in Jerusalem with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon had to say.

These are the decisions concluded in the talks: After the withdrawal from the Sinai, Israeli tourists will be able to reach the area of the Gulf of Suez via Elat, by car and by bus, without Egyptian entry visas. Israeli passports will be stamped by the representatives of the Egyptian consulate to be established in Elat. An Israeli consulate will be established in Ofira to deal with the crossing of tourists into Elat and southern Israel.

The Egyptian delegation agreed that Israel operate scheduled direct flights to St Catherine's and to Ofira. Reciprocity will also be maintained on this matter: Egyptian aircraft will land in Elat and in Ben-Gurion airport. Tourists arriving from Europe and landing at the 'Ezyon airbase will be driven to Elat without any further difficulties. Four check points will be opened on the Israeli-Egyptian border, thus accepting the Israeli concept about establishing an open border between the two countries after the IDF's withdrawal from the Sinai. Israeli and Egyptian representatives will soon start delineating the joint border.

The two men also decided on the dates for the entry of Egyptian experts to the area currently controlled by Israel to get themselves acquainted with the various facilities. In mid-November the first Egyptian delegation will arrive in southern Sinai to examine the tourist sites in the area. There will also be visits of Egyptian delegations to check the Israeli equipment to be sold to the Egyptians.

Sharon and 'Ali emerged from the meeting and expressed satisfaction over the agreements they had reached. Kamal Hasan 'Ali's day began this morning with a call on the president of the state, and continued with a meeting with the prime minister, the foreign minister and the interior minister. Time and again the Israeli and Egyptian representatives pledged to each other to have peace forever. No longer discussions about normalization -- as Kamal Hasan 'Ali phrased it -- but about the joint relations between the two countries. Again, the hope was expressed to make a breakthrough in the negotiations on the autonomy. The image of success that both sides want to display before the media abounds with details. In fact, the prime minister announced at noon that full agreement had been reached on the issue of tourism and that another effort would be made to make a breakthrough in the autonomy talks.

The foreign, defense and interior ministers will depart for Egypt at the beginning of next month to discuss ways to elect the autonomy administrative council with their Egyptian counterparts and a U.S. delegation. The ministers will be granted full authority to reach agreements on this issue.

At the beginning of their meeting, Menahem Begin and Kamal Hasan 'Ali discussed President as-Sadat. The Egyptian minister said his people would never forget the way Israeli citizens shared in the grief of the Egyptian nation. Afterward, 'Ali said a few words in memory of the late Moshe Dayan. After the meeting with the prime minister, the Egyptian foreign minister conferred with his counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir. The meeting -- part of which was held privately -- dealt with two main topics: Trade between the two countries and the implementation of the cultural agreements. Kamal Hasan 'Ali promised that guidelines have already been issued for Egyptian Government companies to begin trade with Israeli companies. An Egyptian delegation will arrive in Israel this evening for 3 days of talks about cooperation in the cultural sphere.

As said, the participants in the talks do not spare any superlatives when describing the success of the talks with the Egyptian foreign minister. Yitzhaq Shamir -- who is usually very careful with his words -- told Kamal Hasan 'Ali in the luncheon he held in the latter's honor: We all share the feeling that we are taking part in a great revolutionary act.

'Ali's visit will come to an end tomorrow afternoon with a news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to his return to Egypt.

DAVAR: MUBARAK DISCOUNTS PRINCE FAHD PEACE PLAN

TA260920 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by Chief Editor Hana Zemer]

[Excerpts] Cairo. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak sees the Camp David agreements as an irreplaceable basis for continuing the peace process. Mubarak regards Saudi Fahd's alternative plan as impractical as a basis for political progress.

The Egyptian president stated this to members of the Labor Party delegation headed by Shim'on Peres at a talk which took place at al 'Urubah palace in Cairo yesterday .

The delegation was in Cairo yesterday on a visit of condolences following President as-Sadat's assassination. A long day of meetings began with a talk with the president.

Mubarak's position regarding Fahd's plan conforms exactly with President as-Sadat's reaction to the plan at the time it was made public. However, Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali -- who is visiting Israel at the moment -- a few days ago made a statement that is different in its spirit. According to AL-AHRAM, the semiofficial paper, General 'Ali believes the Saudi plan is good and might complement the Camp David agreements. In view of the interpretations that this position is receiving, Mubarak's statement is particularly important.

The Labor Party delegation [MK's Shim'on Peres, Shoshana Arbeli-Almoslino, Mordekhay Gur, Ahmad Khalaylah, as well as Hayim Tzadoq and Ysoe Beilin] heard from the president an unreserved pledge that the peace process will continue, as well as a reemphasized promise that "nothing will change in this after 25 April (1982) -- the day of the Sinai pullback completion.

Mubarak is aware of apprehensions that are prevalent in Israel about this and hence he explains repeatedly, "both the leadership and the people are faithful to their commitment, and will remain so."

That statement, which was made in reply to a question, applies also to the normalization: It will grow and continue but "without undue haste or forceful pushing."

The DAVAR editor in chief, who was with the delegation during a day filled with talks, got the impression that President Mubarak (whose hand is still bandaged after the injury on 6 October) is well in control in regard to information and intention, and that he shows absolute self-confidence, but not in a demonstrative manner.

In the course of the visit, Peres laid a huge wreath on the tomb of President as-Sadat, near the tomb of the unknown solider, opposite the place of the assassination. The ceremony was filmed by television, just as every other stage of the visit was accompanied by an army of correspondents and photographers.

A number of people with whom delegation members met, such as parliament speaker Sufi Hasan Abu Talib, stressed the importance of Israel's contribution to the peace process, and pointed out the harm stemming from statements of the kind made recently by Ministers Sharon and Shamir during "such a delicate timing." As a rule, Shim'on Peres went out of his way to defend the government. The speaker of the Egyptian Parliament, Sufi Abu Talib -- at a meeting attended by his two deputies -- stressed that As-Sadat's death and the rise of the new president did not interrupt the process that had taken root and that the policy direction is accepted by the people.

The acting prime minister and first deputy to the premier, Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, is heading the ministerial team that has to do with normalization. He expressed confidence that there would be further progress and also that Tourism Minister Avraham Shapir, who is now in Egypt, would be able before his departure to sign a memorandum of understanding on tourism with his Egyptian counterpart, despite the current differences of opinion and Egypt's reluctance to allow Israeli tourists a visa-less entry to Sinai, as Israel would like.

COMMENTATOR ASSAILS NEW CIVILIAN CHIEF

TA231012 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Oct 81 p 14

[Commentary by Yehuda Litani: "The Civilian Administration of Colonel Milson"]

[Excerpt] Prof Menahem Milson writes in the May 1981 issue of COMMENTARY of the "and the just shall prosper" method as though he had thought it up. In recent years he came out against Moshe Dayan's policy in the territories, as though Moshe Dayan had not thought up the carrot-and-stick approach, the cold and hot water taps; as though Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Ja'bari had not been the favorite leader of the Israeli Military Government until the elections of local authorities in the territories in 1976 for which he did not run. The problem is that Menahem Milson's method was tried and failed a long time ago due to the pro-PLO wave which swept the territories, a wave which reached the West Bank and the Gaza Strip mainly after the Rabat conference in 1974 when Jordan was forced to forgo its demand on the West Bank and recognize the PLO as the sole and exclusive representative of the Palestinians. The PLO arrived in the territories and strengthened its position there in spite of Israel's attempts to reinforce its opponents. This was almost an inevitable process.

In fact, what Menahem Milson proposes is to emulate the methods used in Jordan: Shutting mouths and doing everything possible for those it regards as "moderate." This method has been used in the territories in the last few years because Menahem Milson and his aide, Yig'al Karmon, implemented this policy while they served in the Military Government a few years ago. Nevertheless the PLO is still ruling the political top echelon. Now, under the guide of head of the civilian administration (it is quite ironic that Minister Sharon insisted on hiring a civilian for the post and yet the civilian is Colonel Milson who until 3 years ago stood behind the Military Government's policy in the territories) Professor Milson will more vigorously strive to deepen the policy that has proved a failure and that provoked the assassinations of some of those moderates."

The guidelines of the Military Government's policy in the last few years, inspired by Menahem Milson and, after his retirement, by his former aide, currently adviser on Arab affairs in the Military Government Yig'al Karmon, may be defined more or less as follows.

Let us funnel all the privileges to the farmers through the rural associations which will be headed by people we favor; thus all the farmers will be dependent on them. The cities are less important than the villages, so it is said in the Military Government. To wit, over 60 percent of the population in the West Bank lives in the villages. True, however in almost all societies in the world the city is more effervescent from the political point of view, it is the fermenting factor whereas the village always lags behind it, learns from it and tries to emulate it. The Military Government tries to turn things upside down. It is yet hard to determine that it succeeded. The villages are still dragging behind the cities in the West Bank and despite all the attempts, such as the Jordanian model, the PLO is still unrestrictedly ruling at the top.

Menahem Milson is now, yet again, given the opportunity to prove his thesis in the field. It is hard to assume, judging by past experience (Professor Milson may claim that he was not allowed to fully implement his theories because this or another general stepped in his way; now, however, he will be the man in charge), that we are about to achieve "peace with the Palestinians," as Menahem Milson pretentiously claimed in his article.

There is no way one can build something out of nothing and what Menahem Milson will try to do -- to create "a moderate leadership" -- is something out of nothing. The current gallery of leaders in the West Bank includes more pragmatic leaders (Ilyas Frayj, Rashad ash-Shawwa) and less pragmatic ones (Bassam ash-Shak'ah, Karim Khalaf). They will not be able to survive as an entity separate from the Palestinians overseas -- in Jordan and Lebanon -- and speak on behalf of the inhabitants of the territories. Whoever thinks he will be able to encourage the establishment of a new and apparently more moderate leadership that will negotiate with Israel, with full or partial support from the inhabitants or the territories, is merely daydreaming.

On the eve of the resumption of the autonomy talks, and in view of the strong enthusiasm of the Egyptians about Ari'el Sharon's declarations on the establishment of a separate civilian administration in the West Bank, the appointment of Colonel (Reserves) Menahem Milson is merely a change of names. The Menahem Milson who until a few years ago arrived to work in the Military Government building in Bet El, in a military car and dressed in military uniform will now arrive in the same place in a civilian car and wearing civilian clothes, carrying the same old and unrealizable theories.

MILSON TO ASSUME NEW POST IN WEST BANK 1 NOV

TA261146 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 26 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Prof Menahem Milson will assume the post of head of the civilian administration in the West Bank next Sunday [1 November], thereby replacing Brigadier General Ben-Eli'ezer, who will leave at once, without a period of overlap.

It was learned from military sources last night that other military functions of the administration will remain as they were, including the posts of the West Bank deputy commander and commanders of the various districts. Changes in the duties and jurisdictions of the governors will be introduced gradually, in accordance with plans now being worked out at the Defense Ministry.

FURTHER DETAILS ON 25 OCT CABINET SESSION

TA251611 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1550 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Government Press Office release]

[Text] Jeruslaem, 25 Oct -- In the weekly Cabinet Session today:

A. The Cabinet heard a report from the prime minister, the deputy prime minister and minister of housing and construction, David Levi, and the deputy minister in charge of the rehabilitation of slums, Moshe Qatzav, on the rehabilitatation of slums, including slums already rehabilitated and on those awaiting rehabilitation. The Cabinet expressed gratitude to former Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin for his work in this area. The Cabinet suggested that the committee coordinating the activites of the government and the Jewish Agency hold a special meeting in the near future to formulate a real program to promote this important and humanitarian project. During its 4 years in office the government will make every effort to rehabilitate the maximum possible number of slums to make life easier for the population and assure its well-being.

B. The cabinet established a ministerial committee on economic affairs composed of the finance minister, as chairman, the deputy minister and agriculture minister, the minister of housing and interministerial coordination, the minister of labor and welfare and the minister of industry and commerce.

C. The finance minister reviewed his visit to the United States.

D. The Cabinet approved the draft law on the immunity of members of the Sinai multination force during visit to Israel.

E. At the opening of the Knesset session the prime minister will deliver a political statement. Next week, the Cabinet will also seek the Knesset's approval for the appointment of David Levi as deputy prime minister in addition to his post as minister of housing and construction.

JERUSALEM ARABIC ON SENATE AWACS VOTE, AMBASSADOR

JN271015 Jerusalem in Arabic to Arabic World 0730 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] It has been learned in Washington that Israel's Ambassador to the United States Efrayim 'Evron will not leave Washington for home before tomorrow's U.S. Senate vote on the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. 'Evron will return home by the weekend to spend his leave.

Meanwhile, U.S. President Ronald Reagan continues meeting with a number of senators who oppose the deal in order to convince them to change their position. A number of these senators have actually changed their opinions and have decided to vote for the deal.

U.S. television last night broadcast an interview with Saudi Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani in which he said that a rejection of the AWACS deal would complicate U.S.-Saudi relations.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI REPORTEDLY SEEKS DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

AU261443 Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Milan, 26 Oct (ANSA) -- Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, is seeking to re-open dialogue with the United States Government through probes "still going on" in Italy, Yugoslavia, and Algeria, according to Italian television journalist Sandro Paternostro.

Writing in yesterday's edition of the Milan daily, IL GIORNO, Paternostro, who was anchorman in Tripoli for an interview with Al-Qadhdhafi for Italy's state radio-TV network, Rai, on Friday also reported that the Libyan leader is keen to be invited on an official visit to Italy. According to Paternostro, "despite that he said on television, through Italy's diplomatic channels too, Al-Qadhdhafi is trying to reopen relations with the United States." Describing some of Al-Qadhdhafi's declarations on the United States and the situation in the Mediterranean as "disconcerting" and "stupefying," Paternostro asserted, however, that there is a "key for reading them." If the Libyan leader had not repeated the "ritual phrases of polemic against American imperialism," he said, "you can be sure that extremists and fanatical young Libyans would sooner or later be shouting about treason in the streets." In fact, the journalist wrote, "I can say with no fear of denial that probes are still under way" in Italy, Yugoslavia, and Algeria for an improvement of relations with the United States.

He would like to reopen dialogue with Washington, Paternostro claimed, "but to think it would be easy for him to throw the Soviet and East German advisers out of Libyan now, as As-Sadat did from Egypt nine years ago, is puerile." Paternostro also offered a rebuttal of a common image offered by the Wesern media of the Libyan leader as a dangerous dictator.

"Al-Qadhdhafi is in no way a bloody or paranoid tyrant. He is not Hitler, Stalin, or the great inquisitor, Torquemada," the journalist wrote.

"He is a libyan An-Nasir, with all the qualities and defects of the charismatic and controversial Egyptian colonel."

In other points, Paternostro described Al-Qadhdhafi's relations with the Italian ambassador in Tripoli, Alessandro Quaroni, as "open and positive." "Al-Qadhdhafi is keen, and very keen too, to be invited to Italy by President Sandro Pertini," added Paternostro. "The problem is, however, that he colonel's aides have let it be known that Al-Qadhdhafi... would like to address the crowds in a public square." According to Paternostro, "it seems that Al-Qadhdhafi's wishes have contributed to Pertini's relatively frigid attitude."

"But Al-Qadhdhafi, on the other hand, is convinced that Reagan told Pertini: "Sandro, if you're my friend, don't invite Mu'ammar."

AL-QADHDHAFI SENDS MESSAGES TO HEADS OF STATE

French President

LD261310 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Oct (JANA) -- The brother leader of the revolution today received the French ambassador to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The brother leader instructed him to convey a message to President Francois Mitterrand of France.

Mauritanian Leader

AB270842 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Dr 'Amr Ahmad al-Maqsi, secretary to the Libyan People's Committee in charge of light industries, yesterday gave a verbal message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to the head of state. The message concerned the present Arab situation and the role which Mauritania and Libya must play. He delivered the message to the head of state during an audience at which cooperation between Mauritania and Libya was discussed. Also present were the minister for mines and energy, Mohamed el Moktar Ould Zamel, the Mauritanian ambassador to Tripoli and the secretary to the Libyan People's Committee in Nouakchott. It will be recalled that Dr 'Amr Ahmad al-Maqsi is heading his country's delegation to the meeting of the Maurtanian-Libyan joint cooperation commission which has just ended in Nouakchott.

JANA CITES REPORT ON MUBARAK COUNCIL MEMBER

LD261240 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1105 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Oct (JANA) -- Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN said that President Husni Mubarak of Egypt has formed a consultative council comprising three former prime ministers: 'Abd al-'Aziz Hijazi, Mamduh Salim and Mustafa Khalil.

The fact that 'Abd al-'Aziz Hijazi has joined this council as an effective member is regarded as confirmation of a major tendency of the regime to benefit from a man that adopted positive attitudes toward Egypt and the Arabs, reflecting his loyalty and dedication to the interest of his people and nation. As a matter of fact, 'Abd al-'Aziz Hijazi tried to put As-Sadat in his place and to prevent him from making the Egyptian economy an easy prey to foreign monopolist companies and the creeping parasite class.

Hijazi also entered into a struggle with As-Sadat during which he tried to make him abandon the implementation of the open-door policy that harmed the Egyptian economy. Hijazi also holds well-known positions: He withstood the trends toward selling Egypt off to the West.

Undoubtedly, there is a great deal of satisfaction about this right choice by the Egyptian side, making 'Abd al-'Aziz Hijazi an effective member of this council.

As for Mamduh Salim [passage indistinct].

MOROCCO

KING PROTESTS USE OF SOVIET MISSILES IN SAHARA

LD261744 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Rabat, 26 Oct (MAP) -- His Majesty King Hassan II this morning received at the royal palace in Ifran the Soviet charge d'affaires in Rabat and informed him of the recent development of events in the Moroccan Sahara. His majesty asked the Soviet diplomat to convey to the Soviet leaders his majesty's strong protest at the presence of Soviet SAM-6 missiles in the region, stressing in particular that these missiles are so sophisticated that African technicians are not capable of operating them. Consequently, non-African subversive elements must have operated them.

The Moroccan monarch demanded that Soviet officials give the desired clarifications as soon as possible.

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD262348 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo arrived in Morocco this evening. He told the national press that the aim of his visit is to consult with the Moroccan authorities so as to study the possibility of lessening the tension in the region and also to discuss the necessary measures to march on the path of peace, as defined by the Nairobi summit and its subcommittee. He added that everyone wants this committee to meet and that his visit to Morocco comes within the framework of the first stage of consultation in this respect so that more progress can be made.

Edem Kodjo was met at the airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta and by the ministry's secretary general, Ahmed Hamud.

SUDAN

WORKERS FEDERATION WITHDRAWS FROM ARAB GROUP

EA241942 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] The Sudanese Workers Trade Union Federation [SWTUF] withdrew (?today) from a meeting of the Central Council of the Arab Workers Federation in protest against the attempts of trade union federations in the so-called rejectionist states to impugn the SWTUF over its dealings with the Federation of Egyptian Workers and its condolences over the death of the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

Taj as-Sirr Abidin, head of foreign relations in the workers federation and a member of the Sudanese delegation at the meeting, said that the workers federations in the so-called rejectionist states had mobilized sham federations at the meeting, calling them federations for the workers in exile from Jordan, North Yemen, Bahrain, Oman and Erirea. He pointed out that the meeting was not attended by workers federations from Morocco, Somalia, Mauritania, Tunisia and [words indistinct], apart from the Egyptian Workers Federation whose membership is suspended.

He said that SWTUF is now working with a number of Arab workers federations to establish an international federation from Arab trade unions free from the control of those [rejectionist] states so as to be able to work for Arab workers and pan-Arab issues of the Arab nation undeterred by differences that may occur every now and then between Arab governments.

REGIONAL OFFICIAL EXPLAINS ELECTION PLANS

EA241928 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Gen Qasmallah 'Abdallah Rasas, chairman of the Provisional High Executive Council for the Southern Region, has said that provincial governors will officially supervise the referendum on dividing the [southern] region into several other regions. In addition, they will supervise the elections for the national and regional people's assemblies, as well as the elections to the local government councils in their provinces.

At a meeting this morning with police, prison and firefighting forces in Juba, he said that those wishing to put themselves forward as candidates for the elections, including appointed politicians and the ministers of his present government, will have to resign before the elections.

He added that the regular forces will be responsible in the coming stage for the security of the elections and the referendum in all their phases, in addition to maintaining law and order to prepare the atmosphere for the hoped for results. His government has been charged with creating such an atmosphere during the next 6 months.

General Rasas asked the regular forces to stand alongside the people and to keep away from maneuvers by politicians. He denounced tribalism and called on the citizens to entrench their rights through increased production and the achievement of economic and social development.

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARANS DOWN MOROCCAN AIRCRAFT AT GUELTA ZEMMOUR

LD262328 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 26 Oct 81

[From the news headlines]

[Text] Saharan forces shot down a Moroccan F-5 aircraft, a helicopter and a C-130 aircraft in a fierce battle with Moroccan reinforcements sent by the Moroccan regime in an attempt to lift the Saharan siege around the town of Guelta Zemmour.

Minister Denies Missile Use

LD262358 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Saharan Defense Minister Ibrahim Ghali says that Hassan II, using his defeat as a pretext, wants to back out of his commitments [word indistinct] made at Nairobi. Ghali stressed that the battle of Guelta Zemmour achieved the intended political and military aims and pointed out that on the military level is destroyed the 4th Moroccan Infantry Regiment, thus exposing Moroccan troops in the protected triangle and leaving the Bou Craa mines undefended.

In answer to a journalist's question on Saharan fighters' use of SAM-6 and SAM-8 missiles, the Saharan minister simply remarked: If we possessed these arms, we would have attacked Rabat.

Concerning the presence of T-54 heavy armor vehicles and other types of tanks during the siege of Guelta Zemmour, the Saharan defense minister recalled that the armored vehicles were in Saharan Army hands. He indicated: We recovered tens of T-54 tanks during the attack on (?Zouerate), six (?SK105) [name indistinct]. Ghali who also pointed out that these armored vehicles were used at [name indistinct], on the other hand, formally denied that they were used at Guelta Zemmour. However, he did not exclude their possible use.

It thus seems that the statements of prisoners and Saharan officials are consistent. The Polisario Front used neither tanks nor SAM-8's during the Guelta Zemmour battle.

COMMUNIQUE DETAILS BATTLE WITH MOROCCANS

PA261633 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 24 Oct 81 p B-13

[Text] The Saharan People's Liberation Army published a communique providing details of an attack by their troops against the Moroccan Army. The Moroccan soldiers were completely annihilated and a huge amount of sophisticated weapons were seized and destroyed.

Aside from having fulfilled its military objective, this victory served to destroy the "shameful myth" of the electronic barriers, fences and mines behind which the invading Moroccan Army, camped in certain parts of our national territory, has tried to defend itself.

On the other hand, the face that in the aftermath of this attack the king of Morocco issued an urgent call for the United States to intervene on its behalf proves what the Polisario Front has always said: Morocco has no political desire to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict and the Moroccan king is continuing his policy of intransigence and esclation, refusing to enter into peace talks with the Polisario Front.

In an upcoming communique, we will give full details of our enemy's material losses.

Panama, 18 October 1981.

Embassy [as published] of the Saharan Republic

DJIBOUTI

DJIBOUTI RELEASES SIX POLITICAL PRISONERS

AB261130 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Djibouti, 26 Oct (AFP) -- The authorities in Djibouti today announced the release of six political prisoners including former Prime Minister Abdallah Mohammed Kamil.

Thirteen leading members of the banned Djiboutian People's Party were arrested on September 7 and accused of distributing leaflets and undermining national and popular unity.

The release of the six during last night was a conciliatory measure, according to authoritative sources, who said the other seven political prisoners would be released when conditions permitted.

ETHIOPIA

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 25 OCTOBER

EA251602 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] A high ranking delegation led by Comrade (Kushlyev), deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning to participate in the third Ethiopian-Soviet economic, scientific and technical cooperation and joint trade commission meeting. The 6-day meeting will assess the implementation of protocols signed earlier between the two parties and will discuss the further development of cooperation. During their stay in socialist Ethiopia, the Soviet delegates will meet high-ranking Ethiopian officials and will visit development organizations and projects.

In his statement on arrival in Addis Ababa, the leader of the delegation, Comrade (Kushlyev), pointed out that the two countries' third joint trade commission meeting will take a detailed look at the tasks accomplished since last year and at the results of these tasks. He added that the meeting also will discuss additional projects before presenting the agreements reached to the two governments.

The delegation was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrades Tekola Dejene, first deputy secretary general of the Central Planning Supreme Council and National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and COPWE Central Committee member, Asefa Tilahun, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water Resources; Konstantin Fomichenko, Soviet ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; and officials from the Central Planning Supreme Council and National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign.

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT, ROMANIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS TIES

EA240904 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Secretary General of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and President of the Somali Democratic Republic Challe Mohamed Siad Barre last night received Challe Ion Rusinaru, a member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, at the presidency. Challe Siad and Rusinaru, who has been attending the 12th anniversary of the revolution, discussed matters affecting the strengthening of friendly bilateral relations and cooperation. The Romanian Central Committee delegation conveyed greetings to President Siad from President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania.

IVORY COAST

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY IMPROVES, RECEIVES VISITORS

AB261505 Paris AFP in French 1454 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Abidjan, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Ivory Coast's 76-year-old president, Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who could not make the trip to Cancun last week for health reasons, is doing better and has recently received a few visitors, informed sources announced in Abidjan on Monday.

The same sources add that the president had influenza coupled with attacks of malaria. He also was treated for hypertension. Reliable sources say the Ivorian president probably will preside over a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast in the next few days.

NIGER

MINISTER CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICA, ISRAEL

AB250952 Paris AFP in English 0854 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Niamey, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Niger has condemned South Africa for its odious system of apartheid and Israel for its policies of aggression against the Arab and Palestinian peoples.

In a speech broadcast last night to mark the 36th anniversary of the United Nations Charter, Information Minister Mahamadou Halilou said that these two countries continue to defy the international community despite repeated UN admonishments and resolutions.

Mr. Halilou, who is also acting foreign and co-operation minister, called on the international community to support by all means the fighters of freedom and justice in South Africa to put down the apartheid system. He said that peace in the Middle East depended on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territory including Jerusalem, and the re-establishment of Palestinian national and legitimate rights.

Mr. Halilou also called for the establishing of a new economic order.

The just ended North-South summit in Cancun and the UN Paris conference on the world's poorest countries earlier this fall indicated that there was hope for a better tomorrow, he said.

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT SHAGARI MAKES STATEMENT IN BARBADOS

FL261835 Bridgetown CANA in English 1655 GMT 25 Oct 81

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 Oct (CANA) -- Nigeria's President Alhaji Shehu Shagari has reaffirmed his government's commitment to developing closer ties with Caribbean nations. He said: We have common interests, common problems and it is for us to try to coordinate our efforts as developing countries.

The president spoke to reporters here during a stopover, prolonged by mechanical problems on his aircraft, on his way home from the North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico. He also held what he called "friendly" discussions with Barbados' Prime Minister John Adams.

The Nigerian leader stressed that cooperation among Third World nations was a must if they were to avoid being too dependent on the industrialized world. "Also, we would be able to put up a common front towards getting more understanding, cooperation with the developing countries of the north," he added.

Mr Shagari said he was satisfied with the outcome of the Cancun talks because some understanding had been reached between the rich and poor nations on the need to reduce world poverty. He also hoped that further negotiations on the matter would start at the United Nations in early 1982.

"Although one or two expressed certain reservations, the majority of the developed countries understand the need for cooperation with the developing countries and understand the inter-dependence of nations and are quite prepared to cooperate with the developing countries in finding solutions to the economic problems of the world," he declared.

"The economic problems of the world are matters which concern both developed and developing countries. It is a global issue and should be looked at as such. I am happy that at Cancun this has been brought out clearly and there is understanding on all sides that there is an urgent need for a new world economic order," he added.

On the proposed introduction of an air link between Nigeria and the Caribbean, which was agreed on a few years ago, President Shagari said these plans had not been shelved and the national airline was still negotiating a route with the United States.

He said his government would be prepared to give consideration to increasing Nigeria's present financial contribution to the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) but could not do so now as a result of the international oil glut which had caused a drop in Nigerian oil sales.

"As a result, what we are selling now in the form of crude is less than half of what we used to sell before.... But we hope things will improve," the president said. Nigeria is a major oil exporter.

Questioned on developments in Africa, President Shagari said his government would be willing to send troops into Chad as part of a peacekeeping force of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

There are widespread fears that Libya is contemplating dramatic action in the former French colony and at the Cancun summit, French President Francois Mitterrand called for these troops to be dispatched as a matter of urgency.

"The provisional government of Chad is very anxious, even more than France, for the peacekeeping force as quickly as possible," Mr Shagari said. "In fact before I left Lagos, a message was received from the president of Chad asking Nigeria to send troops immediately.... "But we will send troops when the OAU tells us to do so because we'll be going there not as a Nigeria contingent but as an OAU contingent."

Further Report

AB261338 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Nigeria has formally accepted to send troops for peacekeeping operations in Chad. This followed an approach by the OAU to Nigeria and three other African countries over the issue.

President Shehu Shagari told a new conference in Bridgetwon, Barbados on his way back to Lagos from Cancun, Mexico that the chairman of the OAU had been in contact with the African countries concerned for the purpose.

Commenting on a demand by the French Government for an emergency military force in Chad, the Nigerian leader said such a force was not meant to be a French force or that of any other foreign power. The Government of Chad, he added, had expressed a great anxiety that the French Government should get an African force as quickly as possible into the country.

President Shagari said that before he left Lagos for the Cancun summit he received an urgent message from President Goukouni Oueddei of the Transitional National Union Government in Chad asking Nigeria to send troops immediately. He reaffirmed Nigeria's willingness to form part of the African peacekeeping force and made it clear that Nigerian troops could only be sent to Chad when the OAU called for it. This is because the troops would be going to Chad not as a Nigerian contingent but as an OAU force and that it would only receive directives from the organization. President Shehu Shagari gave the assurance that as soon as directives were received from the OAU, Nigeria would abide by her pledge to move her troops into Chad.

Return to Lagos

AB260820 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpts] President Shehu Shagari arrived back in Lagos last night after attending the North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico. On his way home, the president spent a night at Bridgetown, Barbados, where he exchanged views on a number of bilateral and international issues with that country's prime minister, John Adams.

Members of the delegation include the minister of external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, and the presidential adviser on economic affairs, Prof E.C. Edozien. The president was met on arrival at the Murtala Muhammad Airport by the vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, ministers and other top government officials. There was an unprecedented turnout at the airport yesterday to welcome the president. As President Shehu Shagari emerged from the DC-10 aircraft, the crowd cheered with taling drums.

PAPER DISSATISFIED WITH CANCUN SUMMIT OUTCOME

AB261215 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NEW NIGERIAN is not satisfied with the outcome of the Cancun summit on the North-South dialogue. The summit, the paper notes, did not produce any concrete agenda as a proof of genuine deliberations. The NEW NIGERIAN further believes that the absence of an energy affiliate of the World Bank to finance the development of alternative energy sources will have adverse effects on non-oilproducing nations. It says that industrialized countries, particularly the United States, have always been reluctant in evolving a new world economic order.

ANGOLA

NUJOMA: SWAPO READY TO SIGN NAMIBIA CEASE-FIRE

AB271040 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 27 Oct (AFP) -- South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) President Sam Nujoma is prepared to sign a ceasefire in Namibia to clear the way for a United Nations peace force to be stationed in the territory, the Angolan News Agency ANGOP reported today.

ANGOP said Mr Nujoma made this clear during talks here yesterday with a mission from the five-member Western nation contact group on Namibia, which arrived here earlier as part of a 10-nation African tour to present the group's latest settlement proposals. The delegation, which includes representatives from the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, is led by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker.

The SWAPO leader opposed the delegation's intended visit to Namibia for talks with the internal parties there, arguing that this would be tantamount to recognition of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. Mr Nujoma said that SWAPO'S Central Committee would respond to the contact group's settlement proposals after studying them.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA AGREES TO RETURN MIG TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD240830 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Summary] South Africa and Mozambique have reached agreement on the return of a Mozambican Air Force MIG-17 jet fighter to Mozambique. A Pretoria report says a Mozambique Government delegation is expected in South Africa to fetch the aircraft, which will be transported back to Mozambique by road. Lt Adrian Bomba of the Mozambican Air Force crossed the Mozambican-South African border in the MIG-17 on 8 July this year. Two South African Air Force Mirage fighters forced him to land. Lt Bomba asked for political asylum in South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ASKS MUZOREWA NOT TO ENGAGE IN SUBVERSION

CA261140 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says there is nothing wrong in establishing a one-party state in Zimbabwe. He was addressing a mass rally at Barbourfields stadium in Bulawayo in the fourth leg of his tour of Matabeleland Province. Comrade Mugabe said ZANU-PF and ZAPU-PF had demonstrated that they could work together at government level, and why should this not happen at grassroots level. He said a one-party state is necessary to forestall unity in this country [as heard]. Comrade Mugabe said people should not engage in political squabbles but should live in peace and project the policy of reconciliation. He said without unity there would be chaos and this would retard development.

Comrade Mugabe called upon the leader of the UANC [United African National Council] Bishop Muzorew, not to engage in subversive activities. He said Muzdrewa has 5,000 men being trained for sabotage in apartheid-ruled South Africa, and he would like these men brought back to Zimbabwe.